H B Pontius

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The near settlement of the South Carolina case will leave Judge Mackey's chin high and dry for want of a job.

—Disappearance without mystery is a startling innovation upon the established order of things; Mr. Packard's Legislature seems to be oozing away in this novel manner.

—There is a probability of a lively fight over the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine next summer. The anti-Hamlin faction will be led, it is said, by ex-Congressmen Plaisted, ex-Secretary Morrill, Congressman Frye, and ex-Govs. Washburn, Dingley and Perham.

—The people are getting acquainted with President Hayes. They find that he is inexpert of wiles and unpracticed in diplomatic and ingenious perfidity, but that he has more good sense than trickery and is simple-minded, single-minded and unwavering of purpose, and upon the whole, they rather like that kind of a man.

—Hampton says he "likes Chamberlain personally," and Chamberlain protests that he "likes Hampton personally." How amply would the President's policy be vindicated if each potentate should discover the strawberry mark on the left arm of the other, and the twain should rush together in a fraternal hug.

—The Hon. Wade Hampton draws very well in Washington, and it might be an object for the hotel keepers to allure him to Long Branch during the season. That resort will no longer be the summer capital, and an occasional steamer on her beam ends will be too tame and transitory for a first-class sensation. Mr. Hampton might answer for a permanent attraction.

—The reforms now being prosecuted in the departments at Washington threaten to break up some very pleasant family parties. One instance is cited where seven members of the same family are employed in the Treasury Department, their salaries aggregating $2000 a month. Secretary Sherman intends, it is said, to allow only one member of a family to be employed in his department.

—A citizen of Richmond, more frank than pious, said to Wade Hampton as he was passing through that city; "I'll tell you, Governor, what you must do when you get to Washington. When you get there don't say a damn word—not a damn word. Don't you make any speech there." Mr. Hampton doubtless regrets that some friend did not give him as discreet advice before he started on his journey.

—The list of candidates for the nomination for Governor of Ohio is rapidly diminishing. The declinations number about one a day. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who was mentioned by the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as a candidate for the Republican nomination, writes to that paper saying that under no conditions and upon no possible event will he be a candidate for Governor at the approaching Republican Convention.

—There is some sober truth in this advice which the Rochester *Union and Advertiser* gives to the Governor. It says: "Now let Gov. Robinson at once approve the new Public Works act and send the name of some good representative Democrat of the state of New York to the Senate for Superintendent of Public Works, and he will have the advantage of the Republicans of the Legislature—especially of the Senate—that they now have of him."

A load of fruit brought all the way from California to the Centennial Exhibition in a refrigerator car, created much astonishment there. The company which made this and other shipments last year, has now been enlarged and intends going into the business on a large scale. It is called the California Fruit and Meat Shipping Company, and has a capital of $500,000. The California fruit made a good impression in the eastern markets last year, and it is gratifying to learn that generous shipments of it are to be made the present season.

France proposes to spend 500,000 francs in silks at Lyons, the material to be used in refurnishing the national palaces and armories, which, since the war with Germany, have not been in the very best condition. France wants these building to appear well to her guests during the exposition.

Explosion of Kerosene Lamps.

We are frequently called upon to publish accounts of the explosion of kerosene lamps wherein persons are seriously, if not fatally, burned. Even to the most cautious persons who are obliged to use lamps, and who buy the best oil to be had in the market, these explosions have happened. Anything pertaining to the cause of, and which will probably tend to a prevention of mishaps of this kind, we think will be interesting as well as instructive.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes to that paper: "A few evenings ago a lamp burning in my kitchen suddenly went to pieces; the oil at once blazed up and ran off the table in a burning stream, setting fire to the floor. The oil blazed up two or three feet high, and but for prompt attention the results would have been serious. The lamp was of glass of the flat form, said to be the best; the oil vessel would hold half or three-quarters of a pint; the wick was long enough to reach the bottom. The flame was turned rather low, but by no means as low as possible, and the lamp had been burning the greater part of two evenings since it had been filled, so that it could not have been too full. It was not exposed to a draft and could not have been upset or shaken; no one had been in the room for at least half an hour previously. The oil was claimed to be able to stand about 150° fire test; and immediately after the accident some of the oil was tried with a lighted match, but it would not burn. The explosion did not throw any pieces of the lamp more than a few inches, and the oil was not scattered at all; the noise was so slight that, when heard in an adjoining room, it was supposed that the chimney had broken and fallen off. Question 1. Why did the oil that ran from the lamp burn as freely as turpentine, while the oil poured from the can would not burn at all? 2. Is any kind of kerosene oil safe? and (3) if so, how can the consumer test it?"

To this the *American* replies: As this subject involves the protection of life and property, and as similar instances have lately become common, we think it of primary importance that the causes of such accidents should be well known, and that some prevailing errors should be corrected, as they lead to precisely such catastrophes as the one in question. But our correspondent was more fortunate than one acquaintance of ours, who, coming heme late in the evening, found his house entirely burnt down, the only possible cause being that a servant had left a kerosene lamp partially burnt out alight in her room, and as the flame burned down an explosion doubtless followed, spread the oil and set the house in flames. Our correspondent's accident illustrates the following popular errors:

1. He states that the lamp was of the flat kind said to be the best. Some of the flat lamps have the flame so near to the body of the lamp that the containing vessel and the oil become warm; then the latter easily reaches the temperature of the flashing point, 110, 120 or more degrees. This shows that flat lamps are not by any means the safest. 2. He also says: "The lamp had been burning the greater part of two evenings since it had been filled, and so could not have been too full." A full lamp cannot explode; explosion is caused by the space in the lamp over the oil, which, when filled with air mixed with the vapor of the oil, forms an explosive mixture. A barrel full of petroleum can take fire, but will never explode. Not long ago we had an illustration in New York of the dangers of empty petroleum barrels: A man struck a match in order to light a pipe, upon an old petroleum barrel, and it exploded at once nearly killing him. The barrel was filled with a mixture of petroleum vapor and atmospheric air which happened to be in the proportion necessary to make an explosive mixture, namely one volume of vapor to about ten volumes of air. In fact the addition of 10 per cent. of petroleum vapor to common air makes a most dangerous mixture. It is therefore an error to suppose that a lamp can be too full; and we advise housekeepers to fill them, and never let them burn out, and to avoid as much as possible any empty space over the oil.

3. It is a popular mistake to test the oil at the common temperature. Only benzine and naptha will take fire under these circumstances; but if kerosene is adulterated with the latter, the mixture may be ignited also. Good kerosene when cold, will burn only with a wick; but if we warm it, the vapor will first flash on nearing a flame; if we warm it more, the oil itself will take fire. We should, therefore, warm the oil when we test it; the simplest way is to pour some in a tablespoon and keep it in contact with the surface of hot water, of which the temperature can be found with a common thermometer; if the oil is claimed to stand the fire test of 150°, it ought not to burn before being heated to that degree. It will be seen that our correspondent's lamp exploded because it had burned for a long time since filled, leaving a space over the oil, which filled with its vapor as the lamp, being of the flat kind, became warm. When the flame was turned down, the lamp cooled a little, the vapor contracted, and in its contraction drew in air until enough of it had entered the space above the oil to form the explosive mixture above referred to. This mixture was set on fire by the flame; and of course the lamp was broken by the explosion. The kerosene left in the flat lamp became heated by the flame, being much nearer to it than it would have been in a lamp of a taller or more nearly globular form, and of course was therefore ready to burn while the cool kerosene in the can was not. The pieces of glass were not scattered much and the explosion made little noise, because either there was not a very large space filled with the explosive mixture, or the explosion took as soon as the mixture became inflamable and before enough air had been drawn in to give the mixture the most effective proportion. We believe that these remarks solve the difficulties which many readers have encountered; and we will close this article with a few words of advice. 1. Do not buy lamps in which the flame is too near the body of the lamp. Kerosene can ascend in a long wick; and short wicks only tend to heat lamps and oils, and to encourage accidents. 2. Use the cylindrical wicks, with the draught in the middle; and use a long burner, which brings the flame to a distance of at least three inches from the body of the lamp. The form of the brass student's lamp is a very safe one, as in this the oil reservoir is at a long distance from the flame. 3. Be always prepared to test the oil you buy, as already described. You can heat the water to boiling point, and then mix it with cold water until it shows 150dg., or any other desired temperature. If the people would take the trouble to apply this simple test occasionally they would largely diminish the number of accidents. 4. Keep the lamp full of oil, and never let the kerosene burn away much, and so avoid the dangerous empty space above the oil, especially when the lamp is flat and the flame not far above it. 5. Never turn a kerosene lamp lower. Rather extinguish it, as besides the possible danger already described, there is the nuisance of an unpleasant and unwholesome smell given off when the wick is turned lower than it is intended to be used. The cause of this is imperfect combustion, and the consequent evolution of injurious gases.

The New Stay Law.

The following is the text of the stay law passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on the 23rd ult.:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments have been or hereafter shall be levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias or other writ of execution, and an inquest of six men, summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties, agreeably to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, shall find that the rents, issues and profits of such property are not sufficient, beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years, to satisfy the damages and costs, or the debt, interest and cost in such writ as mentioned, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon six men of his bailiwick to go upon the premises and value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants shall consent to a condemnation, agreeably to an act entitled An act relating to executions, passed the sixteenth day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate as aforesaid shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county to summon an inquest of six good and lawful freeholders of his bailiwick, who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same pay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases, to go upon the premises and value and appraise the same, and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement, with the writ aforesaid, to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive as to all writs and executions, when approved by said court, in any future execution which may be levied on the same property; and in case any writ of venditioni exponas or other writ shall issue for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or outcry for two-thirds or more of such valuation or appraisement, and then in such case the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court from which the execution issued, and that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be stayed for one year from and after the return day of the venditioni exponas or other writ for the sale of the premises: Provided, That the sheriff or coroner shall not be entitled to poundage unless in those cases where a sale of the property shall take place.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been heretofore levied upon and condemned or extended or that hereafter may be extended in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or hereafter shall be be seized or levied on by virtue of any writ of levari facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before exposing the said property to sale, pursuant to any writ for that purpose issued, or in pursuance of such writ of levari facias, to summon six good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first sworn or affirmed, shall go upon the premises and make a true valuation or appraisement of such property as directed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where estates for life or for a term of years in any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ or execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of six good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall go upon the premises and make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such estates for life or for a term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale, by public vendue or outcry according to law, cannot be sold for two-thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of said premises shall be stayed for one year from the return day of the said writ of execution: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, a judgment bond, with one or more sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders, and approved by the court, to be entered of record, and shall be a lien upon all real estate until paid or satisfied, in a penalty of double the amount of said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the payment of all liens, costs, interest and cost.

SEC. 4. That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the officer to, whom such suit shall be directed respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor to summon three reputable freeholders, citizens of the vicinage, who being duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid, which valuation or appraisement, signed by the appraisers, together with a schedule of the property taken in execution, shall be annexed to the return on said writ, and in case said personal property, or any part thereof, cannot be sold for two-thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement at a public vendue of the same, of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the directions of the first section of this act, that then the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of twelve months from that date: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, a bond with one or more sufficient securities, to be entered on record, and shall be a lien for said period of time in a penalty of double the amount of said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property, upon the expiration of the said stay of execution, to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his successor in office, in like good order and condition as when the same was so, as aforesaid, offered for sale, or other personal property equal in value and in like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof for the payment of the amount of the appraisement or valuation, with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and costs, for which the levy was made, and upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property shall be returned and re-delivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: Provided, also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time, and as often as he, she or they think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected according to the provisions of this act, which costs shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied on, he shall pay the interest due on the debt and the interest due upon prior liens thereon and discharge all ground rent and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the continuance of the stay of execution all the accruing interest of the judgment, mortgages, liens on charges on said real estate, and the accruing ground rents: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to suits for the collection of interest semi-annually on moneys due the estates of decedents, widows or minors, which suits are hereby authorized to be instituted, nor to claims for labor: Provided, further, That this act shall not remain in force for a longer period than eighteen months.

Approved—The 23d day of March, A. D. 1877. J. F. HARTRANFT.

The men who have been thinking of starting a new steam line from Baltimore to Liverpool find they can get much better freights from Galveston and Southern ports. Besides ocean freights are going down, rather than coming up. The prospect of bringing their steamers north to Baltimore is therefore slim at present.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to give a rest to door bells and tortured ears by abolishing the hucksters. Several large meetings have been held by business men in regard to the matter. There is only one voice among them, and that a loud one.

Additional Locals.

PASSION WEEK.—Last week was the last of the Lenten season, being the week before Easter, and is especially devoted to the commemoration of the sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ. The week was strictly observed by the Christian churches, and with the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches it is celebrated with great solemnity. The days especially observed are Palm Sunday, Spy Wednesday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and then comes the glorious resurrection in which Christ burst asunder the bands of death and arose triumphant from the dead, after having descended into hell. But for this act there would have been no redemption for man. By the shedding of his blood and crucifixion on the cross, man has been redeemed and his sins washed white in the blood of the Lamb, and the observance of Passion week and the glorious hallelujahs of the churches on Easter morning are in commemoration of this great event. Holy Thursday is a great day in the Roman Catholic church and on this day, during the services, a large candlestick, supporting fifteen lights, arranged in the form of a triangle, which denotes Christ and the prophets who predicted his coming, stands in the sanctuary. The lights are one by one extinguished until only the upper one remains, which is taken down and placed under the altar until the close of the service, and then brought back. This symbolizes Christ's burial and resurrection. Holy Saturday is devoted to the blessing of fire and the baptismal font, and from this fire, solemnly blessed, is lighted the Paschal Light, which is symbolical of Christ risen from the dead, and this light is kept burning during the reading of the gospel at Mass throughout the interval between Easter and Pentecost. The services throughout Passion Week are intensely solemn, and are observed by suspension of manual labor, redoubled fasting, and penitential rigor and mourning.

In the Roman Catholic church the week is known by the name of "Holy" Week; the week before Palm Sunday being called "Passion" week, but the observances of Passion week are as we have written.

——Cash paid for eggs at Valentines'.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Mar. 30, '77.

At a special meeting of the Vestry, in accordance with a request from the Rector, the following resolutions were passed in refference to the decease of our late Senior Warden:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his divine providence, to remove from among us James Armor, who for a period of over forty years—or ever since the formation of St. John's Parish, of this place—was senior Warden of the Vestry, and also the first communicant of this church, we, the members of the said Vestry, feel it to be due to the memory of the deceased, and to ourselves, to place upon record some testimonial of our high regard for him as a gentleman and Christian, and our sense of the loss we have sustained by his death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our intercourse with James Armor we have ever found him illustrating with fidelity the character of the Christian gentleman, and that now by his decease, we feel that in our social and church relations we have sustained a very grievous loss; and further, that as a token of esteem for the virtues, and appreciation of the worth of James Armor, we tender our unfeigned sympathy to the family of the deceased in this their day of deep sorrow, assuring them that while we mingle our sorrows with theirs "we do not sorrow as those without hope."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, that they be recorded on the minutes of the Vestry, and be published in the *Democratic Watchman* and Bellefonte REPUBLICAN, of this place, and the *Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia.

By order of the Vestry.

W. W. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

——Mr. Joe Memmott, one of the employes at the Reliance Machine Works, was injured yesterday by the bursting of one of the wheels in the machinery. He boards at the Bush House and was brought home last evening in a wagon, but was able to get to his room without assistance.

——Cash will be paid for butter at Valentines' store for the next three weeks.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His alwise providence, to remove by death our highly esteemed friend and co-worker, George W. Weight, from among us, therefore

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and while we mourn his early departure we will profit by his example, that when our time comes to be called home we may be able to say "It is well."

Resolved, That in his death the cause of education has lost a warm friend, teachers an earnest co-worker, and Walker township a faithful teacher, who, by his amiable disposition and untiring energies, had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him; although we shall miss him in our social gatherings, his memory will ever be kept green in the garden of our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in this their sore affliction, and may He who quieted the troubled waters send peace and consolation to their sorrowing hearts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

HATTIE E. SWARTZ,
DAVID BROWN,
EDWIN TWITMEYER,
Committee.

——Choice groceries at Sechlers.

State News.

Vagrants last year cost Montgomery county $10,000.

The Union Canal will be ready for buisness this week.

In the Clarion oil districts everything seems to be lively.

The mills of Manayunk are all in operation and doing well.

Titusville will establish a Recorder's Court under the new law.

Water-pipe for Philadelphia use is being manufactured at Reading.

Since the Reading police force was reduced no arrests have been made.

Water will be let into the Pennsylvania Canal to-morrow or Monday.

The poppy is to be cultivated in Berks county for opium manufacture.

Monday will be general municipal inauguration day throughout the State.

The Southamptonville broom manufacturies are turning out a hundred brooms a day.

Professor Atkinson has resigned from the position of school superintendent at Tyrone.

Lack of business has induced the National Bank of Berwick to make arrangments to close.

Work on the South Mountain Railroad has been entirely suspended. This is for want of money.

Fayette county can go up head. It brings forward seventeen Democratic candidates for Sheriff.

The employees of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company were paid their January wages on Friday.

Mary Butler, a colored fortune-teller, died in her shanty, were she lived alone, in York county, the other day.

The Allentown papers say there is no cause for alarm in the condition of the two suspended banks of that city.

The Reading Protestant Episcopal Convocation will meet in Trinity Church, Bethlehem, Monday evening, April 9.

There are eight Democratic aspirants for Sheriff in Montgomery county, and a good many towns not heard from yet.

The Northumberland county Democrats are going to vote upon the question of adopting the "Crawford county system."

You can't kiss a Hatboro girl until she has taken the chewing gum out of her mouth. Everybody chews gum in Hatboro.

The daily income of Richard Jennings and his son, of Queenstown, Armstrong county, from oil interests, is said to be $11,000.

Major Napoleon Hughes, at one time manager of the Mont Alto Iron Works, Franklin county, died at that place a few days ago.

On the 30th ult., Oliver Saxton, of Philadelphia, was found frozen to death, in Reid's meadow, near Lazaretto, Delaware county.

The small-pox has broken out with considerable violence, at Unionville, Berks county. It made its appearance about ten days ago.

Rev. G. Wheisher, of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, has accepted a call to the Lutheran church at Loysville, Perry county.

The shipment of coal from Clearfield for the three months of this year already show an increase of 60,744 tons over those of last year.

The borough of Hazleton has suffered every summer from scarcity of water, and a commission is called for to see what can be done to remedy it.

The first boat of the season went through the Harrisburg level of the Pennsylvania Canal Saturday morning, northward bound, to the coal regions.

David Tidball, postmaster of New Castle, Mercer county, has an experience in that sort of public service running back to the days of Martin Van Buren.

The owners of oak timber near Laurelton, Union county, have received large orders for car building materials from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

A new Christian denomination is springing up at Reading. No doctrines or special form of worship have yet been agreed upon, excepting that they require "a change of the heart."

Hugh McGee has just recured judgment against the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the sum $3,000 for injuries received in being thrown from a train at Stockton some months ago.

The crews of the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been reduced from one to two men each, some hands who had been ten years on the road being discharged.

Ellis Ward, a driver boy was killed at No. 3 slope, Wanamie, near Scranton, on Thursday, by the giving away of a pillar, a part of which slid upon him while passing along the gangway.

The borough of McKeesport was recently compelled to pay damages to a person for injuries received on a board walk. In consequence the authorities have had all the board walks removed, and the citizens are compelled to plod through the mud.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

"It is I—Be Not Afraid."

I.

In Life's tempests cold and dark.
When our frail and storm-tossed bark
O'er the loud wild waves is driven;
And when ne'er a ray from Heaven
Breaks the clouds that overpall
Life and hope and joy and all
Save a faintly groping faith;
When we seem to be in death
In the stillness—Jesus comes
Through the wildest tempest glooms,
And to cheer our frightened hearts,
Whispers words whose tone imparts
Comfort to us—heaven's aid,
"It is I; be not afraid."
These the words that Jesus said.

II.

Let the tempest wildly roar,
Let the storm burst more and more
O'er us; let the sky be black
With the big clouds; let each cloud rack
Swoop above us terribly;
Let the eve. raging sea
Rise more furious and make
Each dark wave in thunder break;
Yet, howe'er the storms may roar,
Jesus comes, and to the shore
He will guide our tossing bark,
Though the night be wild and dark,
Through the darkness, to our aid,
Jesus comes. "Be not afraid;
It is I," the Savior said.

III.

These the words the Savior spake
On the Galilean lake.
Cheering his disciples' souls
With such joy that, though there rolls
Onward still the ocean storm,
Yet their hearts have grown so warm
Through the influence of his words
That they fear not though the swords
Of the tempest flash around,
And the pleasant, echoing sound
Of their music lingers still,
Guarding us 'mid fear and ill,
Thus our minds in peace are stayed
On those words the Savior said,
"It is I; be not afraid."

A Woman's Dream.

BY MADAME VALMORE.

"Wilt thou begin thy life again,
O woman of the whitening hair!
Become a child with shining train
Of angel children in the air?
Wilt feel thy mother's kisses press;
Thou cradled warmly at her feet?"
"What!—find my vanished Eden? Yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou in blissful faith resume
Thy sire's fond shelter as of old,
While, breathing innocent perfume,
The white flowers of thy heart unfold!
Back to thy vernal happiness
Fly like a bird on pinions fleet?"
"Might but that joy continue,—yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou unlearn thy sorry lore,
And shyly peep life's leaves between,
And, feeding youngest hopes once more,
Forget the winters thou hast seen?
The daisied banks, the dove of peace,
The morning freshness round thy track;
Shall these return?" "My God, ah, yes!
All but the wayside graves give back!"

"Have, then, thy wish! Thy steps retrace!
Flowers, perfume, song, be thine once more!
Yet shall time lead thee to the place
Of tears as surely as before.
Rekindle passion's fires and view
Their ever baleful radiance!"
"What, light those earth-born flames anew!
Ah, no, my Saviour! Take me hence!"

Our Story Teller.

The Resolve.

In a little cottage down on Cape Elizabeth lived, at the time my story commences, a well-to-do farmer fisherman and his daughter, Ruth. They lived and were known to the neighbors that in any way associated with them as the Devals. But few of the rough people hereabouts understood the twain, or, in fact, cared to penetrate through the deep mask of reserve that ever made them shy of association with others. It may have been that difference of social standing had only the effect of hiding whatever tendencies there were toward welding the feeling of respect, for they were rude and unlettered, while the Devals were refined, and evidently struggling in a station far beneath them.

Thus it was that when the handsome profligate, Jack Somes, came home from sea, with his pocket full of money, and his head full of soft nonsense, nobody felt themselves obliged to notify the Devals of that fact, or thought anything about them for that matter. Jack had but few friends in the place; he had come among them five years before, and by his natural easy manners and good looks, succeeded in captivating the heart of Polly Baker, a fisher's lass. They were married, and he went to sea, but no letters were ever received by her, and strange stories were rife, the substance being that he deserted her for some one fairer. The thought of it drove her into her grave at last, poor thing! and now he had come back, gay, laughing as of old, with stories of capture and escape in foreign lands, but no display of affection for the memory of her he had left.

"A downright lie, I do believe!" said Dorothy Gordon to one of her late customers at the village store. "A base, wicked lie! And if Polly Baker's ghost don't haunt him for life, then he wont get his just dues, that's all!"

"I don't believe in him much myself," said the other, "appearances are so deceitful. I should think he would be ashamed to come back after all these years of neglect."

"Yes, his own mother would hate him for that. I'm sure I would if he was a son of mine, the awful villain!"

"He is a base, bad man!"

With that emphatic remark the customer bade Dorothy good-night, and took herself across the paths to her cottage.

Ruth Deval had seen suffering. One could see it in the subdued speech, the slow, calculating step, and shadowy, drawn figures, hardly yet wrinkles, which sometimes came over her brow; evidently that suffering was caused by a skeleton in the family.

Their cot stood beside the sea; the seaweed rocks were piled upon the beach waterward, over which the sea washed with awful fury. Ruth sat in a lighted room, away from this noise of the elements, beside a sick cot, one night. The wan-faced patient reclining there was her father. Feverish and restless, he tossed from side to side, moaning, at the word, "water." Sick nigh unto death, he yet seemed to suffer more mental grief than bodily ill.

"Dear father, what can I do for you?" murmured Ruth, at the end of a paroxysm of pain.

"Tell me of Caspar, darling—I—I"

Ruth turned sadly away. All night long he had cried for Caspar, until it seemed to her that she could not bear the cry again. She sat still and tried to comfort the patient by smiles and cooling draughts of lime water. He was easier after awhile and seemed to sleep.

Ruth went to the window looking out upon the sea. Great flakes of foam flecked its surface now; the waters grated in upon the rocks in a hard, cruel way that made her feel as if life to her was devoid of cheer.

The moon looked down, then quickly hid behind the clouds that were rushing seaward with race-horse speed. Far out, a coaster was trying hard to claw off the inhospitable coast, that coast which asked mercy of none, neither gave it when the helpless vessel was cast within its grinding mouth. She was watching this, but her thoughts were far away. Perhaps a vision of quieter havens, with green grass and flowers, were within her ken, for she moved her lips and the word "Caspar" was heard.

As if startled by the sound, she turned, and her eyes fell upon the sick patient. All seemed well, for she moved not to the bedside.

Lost in her thoughts and the tempestuous night without, time passed. Some one was at the door; the nob turned gently, the door opened slightly, then closed without sound. What could intrude at that time of night? The doctor would hardly act in that manner; the cat lay fast asleep on the hearth. Again it came ajar, this time revealing a pair of bright black eyes, shifting like livid coals in their sockets, then a face whose regular features and smoothness would give it the impress of effeminacy, were it not for the tawny color of it. The eyes lighted on the bed; a look of recognition came into their depth; the door opened wide—it seemed strange that the girl did not see the man. There was a sound at last; the two confronted each other with fire gleaming in each nerve, the tension of long drawn anxiety.

"Caspar, why have you stayed away these long years?"

"Don't, Ruth! no blame will alter the matter now. I thought you had all forgotten me long ago. When I came back first they said the old man would never—"

"Hush! Speak low—that is our father," interrupted Ruth, whose finer susceptibilities were shocked by the appellation.

"After I came home the people said you had moved here on account of my being a jail-bird. Ha! ha! the good people, the very good people!" And the man laughed a low, discordant laugh, inborn of a sinistered soul.

"But we never forgot you, Caspar, and all would have been forgiven at once if you had only come back."

"Oh, no, no, my pretty sister, it would never have been policy for me to come back. I have been too much of a striped prison-bird, only they never found the right one. But this is my old stamping ground; how did you get here? It was only by accident that I saw you and guessed the rest."

"Why, we bought this place a few years ago, the doctors advising father to get the benefit of the sea air. But he is past all help now, and nothing can cure him."

"H'm! Is that so? Thought he would have gone long before this."

"Caspar, how can you speak of our father in that manner? He is not old; besides, his days are already numbered, and he lies at death's door."

The man seemed somewhat abashed, as he remained silent for some time. And so, at last, when the sick man opened his eyes, they fell upon the figure of his son. A smile almost spirit born filled his eyes and face with radiant joy.

"My son, is it indeed you? Thank God, you have returned at last! Caspar, I know you only as the innocent, guileless boy whom your mother loved. Come and let me give you a last embrace. For this I have prayed, that I might see the face of my brave boy, who made the false step that turned him from the right. But I have forgiven you, boy—forgiven you long ago. What a fine boy he was, with sunny, flowing locks, and the dark eyes of his mother! Yes, a nice boy, a nice boy, and he will make a nice man, no doubt."

The doctors came at last, and they pronounced the end not very far away. He had a lucid interval soon, during which he called his children to him for a last talk on earth.

"Caspar, my boy, if you had lived a different life it would give me less pain here; but I do not chide you now. Even during the worst I could have devised some way to make you happy; but you always stayed away. I would have you do better, give up going to sea, and settle down here and take care of your sister. She has suffered enough through our trouble, and you will make death easier by obeying my latest wish."

"Father, I will make this resolve," said the son, "If it will make you any happier thereby, I will promise from this time forward to mend my ways."

"Thank God for that, my son! Cling to the right, and all that is pure and upright, and in the end all will be forgiven."

Old Mr. Deval did not die then, but lingered a long time, and his son and daughter did everything they could to make his last days pass smoothly. The gossips had all they could talk about in explaining the wonderful fortune that had befallen Jack Somes, the gay deceiver. But still they believe in his sincerity, as it has been tested by the last few years.

Correspondence.

A Farmer's Experience in the West.

College Twp., March 2, 1877.

Editor Republican:—I promised a letter, before the long winter evenings closed, to show the South and South-West to a disadvantage compared with North-East, more particularly Central Pennsylvania. First, I will give some of my own experience years ago in the boardering States south-west of the Mississippi river compared, then, with the experience of men of recent date, and then, if time permits, I will go back on my homeward trip and notice old noble-blooded Virginia, and my Maryland, best of all, and so near a kin to the Keystone State, where hidden treasures are now being unlocked down deep on the way to the centre of the earth, and when fully developed, will put to blush the many glowing and imaginative tales we read in all newspapers, by correspondents everywhere south-West. So you can guess the reason why these letters from the people, who think our own homes are neglected, these fast times of railroads. But we do know that the time is fast coming when Central Pennsylvania will be able to take care of herself.

I will now leave the mountains and valleys, with their beautiful scenery, and leave to others to praise. Yes, I mind the time when self-praise was poor recommendation; but not so now, if, truly, you can believe the New York *Witness* letters. I wish to be understood what I have to say as regards the South-West is not to underrate or run down any portion of our beloved country, but to defend our dear old Pennsylvania for its noble bearing one hundred years ago—times that tried its noble sons of the soil, and later date. I have wondered a good deal how to introduce the far south-West into this letter, but, Mr. Editor, if the people will bear with me, and have a good deal of real patience, as it took a long letter three weeks ago to show the cold, stormy North-West, with its long winter storms and snow-clad fields, to a disadvantage, I find that it is going to take a little longer to show up the sunny South-West, with moss-covered trees looking over the green cane fields all the year around, and its overflowing rivers making large lakes in woods and over plantations part of the year. Such is the experience in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and thirty-two years ago would prove to myself in that day a great disadvantage for Northern emigration.

In the first place you are not acclimated, which is sure to be a detriment to good health; as it is not as healthy as North or North-West. In the second place the congeniality and sociablity of the people residant in the South is not in sympathy with our own way of thinking in general, and of course we could not expect to enjoy their society as fellow-workers and good neighbors, as accustomed to North; and, lastly, their mode of farming and mechanics is so different from ours; their productions are not what we have been accustomed to cultivating, and we would have to learn from those who we would think bad teachers, and after considerable pains taken and labor in the hot sun, the overflow of large streams of water is so certain; and if you are not well prepared, the destruction of crops is certain. These facts are well known by all who have had any experience in living in Louisiana and parts of Arkansas and a large portion of Texas.

My object will now be to try to convince persons from this part of the North the great error they make in emigrating far South-West, unless they have plenty of money to spend and do not care for good health, and many other enjoyments of life. I am speaking, of course, as generally, but there is exceptions always; but I feel certain I am right, for at that early day—I visited and traded some in that country—there were very few Northern people went there that lived there long, if they could get away. At that time there was a great emigration going into Arkansas, and up the Red river country in western Louisiana and eastern Texas. I moved along with that tide one whole season, and was one of the disappointed ones.

The interior of Arkansas was one of the chief points of attraction—the Washita county—and most of them emigrating from the South.

One of the principal points of emigration in that year (1844) was at the new town of Ecore Fabea, or Camden, high up the Washita river as was navigable for good sized steamboats. The steamer "Bell," of Arkansaw, was loaded down to the waters edge with passengers and their baggage. Most of us expected to stop at Camden. It looked very much like a town built up in a few days in the woods, and all appeared to be an entirely new country; but a great portion of it was covered with water in the woods for many miles back from the river. I noticed that day coming up, before we arrived at our eldorado, for fifty miles no settlement or improvements worth noticing. A fine, rich alluvial soil and large timber, covered partly with the overflow far eastward to the Mississippi river and as far south as Louisiana and Red river country. This was in January, the time of the year they commence to plough for cotton. I would remark here that the one-half of the emigration for that place was so disappointed that they returned with the same boat. I would just say now, as I have no time to go into particulars of any noted place—for my diary of so early a date is my guide now—that the points to make in this letter is to compare that part of South-West taken in my own experience and others over thirty years ago, and with the experience of many of recent dates up to the present time. The object is to show the slow progress made in settling up and improving the wild lands of that favored portion of the South-West, and then look up north-west to Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska and note the rapid progress there in improving that ice-clad land. I will not go into argument now to show advantages North. South has, I believe, natural advantages in climate, but a disadvantage in health of country and intelligence of people. I would now believe that there is considerable improvement in the health of the country by drainage, and since slavery is no more. I would say that society and morals would be improved some at this day of freedom. To show our people how slow their progress has been in consideration of their advantages, I will have to tell of some of the evils I witnessed in slavery; but first, I will go on to describe the condition of society. The selling of their slaves at auction, where families would be separated, &c., and the hunting of runnaway slaves down with blood-hounds—a more sinful than profitable business—of raising them on their plantations of all colors between white and black, and selling them to the highest bidder. This awful depravity and licentious practice among slave-holders was with many other habits and customs I witnessed while living a short time among them, was enough to turn any modest, well-bred Northern man's head away up to the north pole.

I need not mention the shooting down with dueling pistols, or murdering in open day—of frequent occurrence—while the buoy-knife and double barreled shotgun was the rage. You may judge in these times if any improvement.

Mr. Editor, I hope the readers of your valuable paper will excuse my blunt and unexperienced writing for the press—not knowing how to abbreviate sentences to make expressions, in these excitable times, interesting. Excuse me at this time if I get a little on politics, and show a little excitement, for the Electoral vote has counted in Hayes and Wheeler President and Vice-President of all the States, North and South. Hurrah for the noble 8, who have done their duty nobly and fearlessly, and ever standing by their country, contending for the right! I must ask some indulgence now to get on the subject matter of my letter, and if too long and tedious, Mr. Editor, just publish a part the coming week and the the balance when it suits your convenience. As I started with these letters to please myself, do not think that I have the presumption to think that your intelligent readers would be elated or benefited to a great extent by the short time I give to my experience south-West. So I will go on after consulting my diary, which I kept day by day for six months, noting my travels while trading some in furs, grain, etc. Before getting out of Arkansaw I want to tell some experience with an old settler and large slave-holder, 'Squire Poultz, a very good man to his slaves. He told me he knew slavery was an evil, but they did not know how to get clear of it. He had a very fine farm near the line of Louisiana, in the cane-break country, very rich black soil, but all had to be drained, which cost $50 per acre. That was too much for the South Carolina friend who was with me visiting this great cotton plantation. He said, "Way, we sold out a fine improved farm in South Carolina for only half what your farm cost." I asked him why he had left his fine plantation South-East. "Because," he answered, "it was wore out, and cost too much to put it in good order to grow cotton," and he expected to buy cheap farms in the South-West. So he could, but it took a great deal of labor and money to improve the wild, virgin soil sure to make crops safe, owing, as I have said, to the overflow of the river.

I have seen hundreds of acres of the flat cane-break land that, when burned off, had to be ditched deep and wide all around to keep out the water. The great objection I found was, you could not drain it off in the river, for the banks was higher than the country back. That same trouble was in western Louisiana, in the Red and Black river country, but not so in eastern Texas, as the land was rolling, and needed very little draining. The best settlement I saw in western Louisiana was near the Texas line, at Greenwood, twenty miles west of Shreavesport. There were some good cotton farms around the latter place, and it was comparatively a new country in that day—well timbered and plenty of game, and a very fine cotton-growing country.

I will leave Louisiana for a while and cross the line near Greenwood into the Lone Star State of Texas—and the same year, I believe, annexed to Uncle Sam. We had a fine chance to see the country—traveling on horseback in company with a gentleman from Baltimore. I will not take time to describe the beautiful wild country we saw on our way to Port Caddo, and one or two exciting adventures. The town is situated on a bluff on the shores of Lake Caddo, is well situated, and one not acquainted with the country would suppose it healthy. It was to be the place of my sojourn, but I soon found it would not suit me. The summer before all the inhabitants left the town that could get away, on account of yellow fever. With that scare, and the bloody clothes of a stranger just murdered the night before, and laying in a corner of the hotel bar-room, sure enough I began to realize I was in Texas, but not going to be very long in Port Caddo. The store-room I expected to do business in, adjoining the hotel, I found open Sunday morning, and a party who had been playing cards all night was just closing up. Murders, horse-thieving and runaway negroes with blood-hounds, was the raging news of the place the week I remained in Port Caddo. Horse-thieves and robbers was either branded with hot irons or hung to a tree. One man was taken on suspicion and shot dead while pleading his innocence. He was right, and the Regulators who murdered him, was mistaken in the man, and the Moderaters denounced their actions, and fighting between the parties was frequent and severe.

I need not take up the space at this time in your columns to tell of some cruel treatment of negroes by the hardened wretches of the slave drivers, employed by the wealthy planters, and who appeared gentlemen, and very hospitable, clever men.

I must leave for a short time the Lake Caddo country and go on with my friend Fulferd, of Virginia, to the new town of Jefferson, on the Cyprus river, where there was some fine cotton and corn plantations. We here met with some of the herds, and turned my Indian pony in full chase back to the Lake, and secured our prize, which we carried off to Marshal Town, in Harrison county, a very fine timbered and cotton growing county. We left our sober Bruin in a strong log cage, to be dispatched by the strongest party, which proved to be the Moderators, who saved the neck of that noted horse thief. So I got enough of Texas by the time I got back to my friend Col. Hagerty, near Port Caddo, all safe, but on a run. He was one of the largest planters of that part of Texas; all new farms and very rich soil. The Colonel owned over one hundred slaves, and was the richest man in that part of Texas, and had an Indian wife. I saw a very fine field of rye on his plantation—and wild geese and deer feeding on it—was grown for feeding his horses and mules. The corn looked very good. They did not raise wheat there in those parts. Cotton was the principal staple.

I can not say anything unfavorable to the natural appearance of the country and fertility of the soil. But the settlers and emigration were generally pretty hard. You may think, Mr. Editor and people, I have given only the bad side. I would like to give a good side for the people. I met with some few intelligent and good citizens, and very hospitable indeed. I could not ask to be treated better, so long as I would agree with their way of thinking; but it would never do to go contrary to those boasters, rich in slaves and good cotton lands. The poor white was about as much degraded as the negro. No churches and few schools in the country and the people wonderfully degraded and immoral in habits.

The country on the Red river to the Mississippi was principally cotton and rice growing, with the exception of some few sugar plantations below Alexandria, which was the principal crop raised on to New Orleans. I will have to be excused for so long a letter on my own experience, and so long ago as thirty-two years I know you will say it was an easy matter to prove the South-west to a disadvantage in those days of slavery. Now, the point I want to make is, after giving the experience of my friends of not a very late date, up to this time, to show how little that part of the country has improved with the many natural advantages it possesses, in particular the eastern part of Texas. Every one knows that our army, in the time of the Rebellion, did not get there or overrun or destroy that part of the South, and therefore there is no excuse for it not going on more rapidly in improvements and good, moral government, schools, and good society.

But the trouble is they have not enlightened their poor whites nor their degraded blacks. The wealthy slave holder of days past has now become, with his driver hirelings, a terror to the poor African. They still hold their heel on their necks and by all their power try to keep them in submission. There is no doubt of the statements regarding the fearful state of society, politically, existing in parts of three states named, along with all the Southern states more or less.

It is a fearful fact for us North to contemplate, when we know what insolence and overbearing rule the Democrats of the South practice on the Republican voters. Can it be tolerated longer? I do hope now as Hayes is inaugurated President, that spirit of inhumanity to color will be driven to the wall. And I do hope now our Republican party North will commence reform immediately by driving out of office those grabbers and spoilers of all human government. Let there be retrenchment in all our public offices. We have some bad men in our party as well as the Democrats. I do hope the party now in power will see its only salvation is to put out bad men and to put in high office none but good men.

I would like now, after showing the blight of slavery on a fair portion of our land, ever so long ago, and comparing the country up to the present time, to now see the superiority of the three Northern states named in a previous letter to that of the three South-western states. I have been trying to show to a disadvantage emigrating from Pennsylvania. I must soon bring my long, farmer-like harangue of complaining to a close. The many letters we see in the press all over the country, recommending emigration West and South, make me feel like defending our state, and in particular Central Pennsylvania, where I think we have decided advantages for capitalists to invest and make homes. I will now close up my lines and finish up the points I was trying to make. First, showing that the curse of slavery on our country is not entirely dead, but lingering in that revengeful spirit which the slave holder has shown in withholding from the negro his lawful rights, and if not obeyed he is shot down like a dog. Second, the South, with all its boasted advantages of climate and noble blood, boasted of so much in days past and gone, has not made the rapid advancement and improvement in schools and the mechanical arts that the mud hills north have made, before nor since the days of slavery. And the great objection to emigrating there is the revengeful spirit exhibited by the old political slave holders, which is exhibited more or less in the younger members of the family who will soon have to take their place; and we do hope then there will be a better feeling, and the country South will be more settled, and Young America of the North can go and live in that delightful climate to grow sugar, cotton, and rice; where he can express his political sentiments with none to molest or make him afraid, but will sit down to rest under his own vine and orange and fig tree.

There have been many urged to go South on account of climate, and who would do so if they could without too much sacrifice. Our cold, ice-bound, long winters we are apt to complain about too much; but we get to think, after shaking with the ague and burning with the fever of the South, that our homes in the valleys of Central Pennsylvania, protected by those everlasting mountains, are not so bad after all, but a Paradise on earth, where all can breathe pure air, speak and think for themselves, and do their own business in their own way.

I will now leave the South-west, and may at another time write a letter on a few of the states east of the Mississippi river, and try to show old, noble-blooded Virginia and "My Maryland" so near to a disadvantage compared with Pennsylvania. As I have got on the home-yard stretch I know I shall meet opposition. I wish to be put right. This may bring out answers to some of my strange notions, and I would feel thankful to any one who would be so kind as to put me right where I am wrong in my ideas, with some experience, giving not only my own, but of persons who had a right to know far better. And, Mr. Editor, the best way I know of to get at facts is by hearing persons of different views and opinions. I want it to be understood that I have no intention, in these letters, of discouraging emigration to any parts of our country where people have a mind to go and a will to go to work for the good of their fellow man. Teachers and missionaries I would rather encourage by all means to go South-west, and I would say there is a large field open for all who want to do good in the way of making better society and settling up the wilds of the far West. But I would say go in colonies, and take tradesmen as well as farmers along, and you might have one doctor; and take care and do not go too far away to better your situation (as you all expect to) in the good things of this life. So did your unworthy correspondent and many more miss the mark. I hope this may satisfy your correspondent who had some doubts about my last letter, but the people understand it is in defense of the Keystone State. Farmer.

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

THOS. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

HARDWARE.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for Hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now.

We have bought a **Large Stock of All Kinds of Goods** at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than Hardware was, or ever will be, offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time.

We have now on hand **300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches:** and **Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks** and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of **Coach Makers' Goods,** all kinds of **Wood Work,** and **Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Shackles, Drilling, Etc.,** for Mechanics and Carpenters, at the lowest prices. All kinds of Mechanics' Tools at Bottom figures.

FOR BLACKSMITHS—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices. **FOR PAINTERS**—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steel Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.
We have a very full line of *COOK STOVES* and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted. Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who wants them through the mail.

9 13

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Alleghany St., opposite Loeb's Store.

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered in perfect silence a cortege drawing a dog-sled, in which was seated the high priest of the tribe, and a more villainous looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese joss; on his head was a tiara of bears' claws, surmounted by an enormous polar bear's head. On his shoulders were placed erect on end two large walrus' tusks, fancifully decorated with strips of red flannel which had been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor washed ashore. The lower part of his body was covered with other skins, over which were spread a number of young seals, all alive and barking; in his right hand he held a spear, which he waved aloft in a theatrical manner, while with his left he motioned to the bride and groom to approach him. The whole concourse arose, and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, commanded silence. The groom was now directed to prostrate himself upon the earth upon his back and the bride directed to place her right foot upon his throat, which she did evidently with reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate—trodden under foot by man—should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to rise and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him it would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was next directed to his father, who, producing a piece of fishing line, informed him that he would choke to death his offspring if he should ever prove unfrithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who, brandishing their spears, yelled at the top of their voices vengeance on him in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, apparently overcome with emotion, dropped on the ground, and, bowing his head to the earth, cried, "I will be true," until raised to his feet by the bride.—[San Francisco Mail.

A Man Who Made the Wilderness Howl.

At half past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a span of half-starved horses, attached to a covered wagon, halted in front of a store on Gratiet street, and the driver bought some oats and placed them before the horses while he and his wife proceeded to make a cold lunch. They had a stove in the wagon and were moving themselves and a few articles of value to some other clime. At noon three or four journeymen blacksmiths, working in a shop near the wagon, came out and began poking fun at the old woman. She kept her temper for a while, but when a snow ball struck her in the ear she cried out:

"If you want De Soto to come down there and freak a few heads, you had better keep this thing up!"

"Who's De Soto? Show us the man who discovered the Mississippi river!" yelled the man.

De Soto came down over the end board. He looked to be about forty years of age. He leaned on the wheels and chewed crackers and looked the crowd in the eyes, while his wife stuck her head out over the side.

"Is that your youngest child?" called out one of the men.

"Be keerful," she replied. He's the man who made the wilderness howl, and you'd better move on."

Seeing fun ahead, some one in the background tossed up an old tin pan, which came down fair and square on De Soto's head. He spit on his hands, pulled off his big woolen comforter, and the wife leaned out of the wagon and said:

"Wade right into the crowd, hubby!"

He waded. One of the journeymen met him at the curb stone, and in about a minute the man who had made the wilderness howl had crawled under his wagon for safety. The woman jumped down and saw him under there, and was satisfied that he was a licked man. His nose was banged around, one eye closed and his upper lip was as big as an apple core.

"What's the matter?" she asked, as she peered at him between the spokes of the hind wheel.

"Licked!" he softly replied.

She felt that some explanation was demanded, and turning to the crowd said:

I'd have bet our hoo! outfit on him, but I'll own up that he's walloped. You see, we lived up in the woods, and because he cleaned out a schoolmaster we kinder thought he could stand up to anything smaller'n a hurricane. Get into the wagon, hubby, and let me rub you with camphire."

He crawled in without a word, and the smell of camphor and the tearing up of an old shirt into bandages convinced the crowd that the show was over.

Famous Weddings and Brides.

History and tradition have handed down to us wonderful accounts of the magnificent ceremonials and the weddings of by-gone days, though some of the high-born dames of old have stood at the altar simply unparalleled. When Louis XIII. married Anne of Austria her robe was of white satin and her hair was simply dressed, without crown or wreath. Isabella of Portugal, as the bride of the Duke of Burgandy, wore a dress of splendid embroidery, a stomacher of ermine, tight sleeves, a cloak bordered with ermine falling from her shoulders to the ground; but she had no ornaments, and her head dress was white muslin. When Anne of France, finding the Archduke Maximilian tardy in his wooing, gave herself and her dominions to Charles VII., she appeared at the imposing ceremonial of her marriage in a robe of cloth of gold, with designs in raised embroidery upon it, and bordered with priceless sable. James I. nearly ruined himself in order to celebrate the marriage of his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, and great and determined was the opposition shown by his subjects to the marriage-tax be raised to defray the £58,249 it cost. The ceremony took place at Whitehall with so much pomp that it has formed the precedent for the other royal weddings in England which have followed. The train of the bride's dress, which was silver, cost £130. Her hair floated on her shoulders, intermixed with pearls and diamonds, and a crown of gold was upon her head. Perhaps, however, the marriage of Henry I. with Matilda of Scotland carries off the palm as far as outward splendor is concerned. Bishop Auselm performed the ceremony in presence of all the beauty and chivalry of the realm.

A Curious Coin Found in an Oak.

While chopping on a white oak tree one day last week in the pasture of Mr. Joseph Guggenmoos, in the edge of town, Mr. Antimiller found a silver piece imbedded eight inches in the wood. The piece of money is either French or Spanish, and was made in the year 1774. It was about three feet and a half above the base of the tree, and had been put there by a hole being bored into the tree and afterward plugged up. The money was wrapped in paper, on which there had been writing, but as it crumbled o pieces immediately after being removed from the wood only two or three letters on it could be distinguished. The coin had evidently seen much service before it was ever placed in the tree, as it was almost smooth from use, though it had evidently been buried where it was found for many years. Why it was there and who put it there is a mystery that will perhaps never be known.—[Warrenton (Mo.) Banner.

Boys Wanted.

Men are wanted. So they are. But boys are wanted—honest, manly, noble boys. Such boys will make the desired men. Some one has declared, and truly, that these boys should possess ten points, which are thus given: 1. Honest. 2 Intelligent. 3. Active. 4. Industrious. 5. Obedient. 6. Steady. 7. Obliging. 8. Polite. 9. Neat. 10. Truthful. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who come up to the standard. Each boy can suit his taste as to the kind of business he would prefer. These places are ready in every kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some most important points, but they will soon be vacant, because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare show their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts, the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities will shine as plainly as a star at night.

Conundrums.

What is it if you name it even you break it? Silence.

When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

When are two kings like three miles? When they make a league.

What portions of the body are the best travelers? The two wrists.

What vegetable is anything but agreeable on board a ship? A leek.

When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.

What may one always have his pockets filled with even when they are empty? Holes.

An Irish hostler was sent to the stable to bring forth a traveler's horse. Not knowing which of the two strange horses in the stalls belonged to the traveler, and wishing to avoid the appearance of ignorance in his business, he saddled both animals and brought them to the door. The traveler pointed out his own horse, saying: "That's my nag." "Certainly, yer honor, I knew that, but I didn't know which one o' thim was the other gintleman's."

When a man's circumstances become most crooked and twisted, they are said to be straightened.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Miscellaneous.

$10 REWRD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.
8-tf WM. B. RANKIN, President.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
—IN—
Snow Shoe City,

is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.
DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

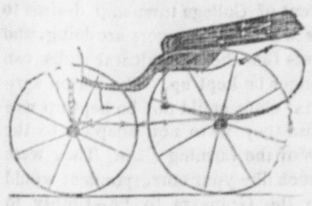
To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
9 5 1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DEscription, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-18t

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is. **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m
E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

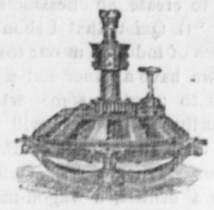
Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9 10 1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a12-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.) having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.
JAMES HARRIS & CO.
January 1, 1877.

BIG BEST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set opera studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 35 cents, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.
"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—St. Louis Despatch, December, 7, 1876.
POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.
F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York.
1-3m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 4totf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

THE New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the Cabinet and President have been considering the question of civil service reform, and the following conclusions have been arrived at on the question of to what extent good officers whose terms have expired shall be reappointed:

"Postmasters and custom and revenue officers who have served faithfully for four years, and whose administration is satisfactory to the Government and the people with whom they come in contact, are to be considered as having a prima-facie claim to be reappointed. This conclusion was reached without much discussion. The cases of officers who have served eight years have been thought to involve an additional principle; that is, whether in a majority of cases it will not be for the interest of the public service to have a change once in eight years. All these things have been carefully considered, and it is believed the conclusion arrived at is that a person holding office for eight years has much less claim for reappointment than one whose commission has never been renewed. This decision will not prevent the reappointment of a postmaster, for instance, who is manifestly the best man for the place, even if he has already served eight years. It does not apply at all to clerkships in the departments in Washington or elsewhere, or to offices which require special training or long experience to fill with success."

Auditor-General.

We notice a Harrisburg dispatch to the philadelphia *Times* of the date of the 21st ult., states that "Senator John A. Lemon, of Blair county, is prominently named for Auditor-General. He represents some of the strongest elements of the interior of the State." With this writer all acquainted with Senator Lemon will fully agree. He is open-hearted, a friend to the poor, has a kind word for everybody, and everybody acquainted with him is his friend. We do not know his views in regard to the Auditor-Generalship, but if he should consent to the use of his name for that position, and be so fortunate as to secure the nomination, he would run several thousand votes ahead of his party, in his present and old Senatorial districts, and his election would be a matter of certainty. No stronger nomination could be made for that office, and the Republican party would honor itself in honoring him. We notice quite a number of the papers in the State speak highly of Colonel Lemon, and in favor of his nomination. The following are a few comments by the press:

[From the Johnstown Voice and Echo.]

We see it announced that Senator John a Lemon, of this district, is prominently named for the Republican nomination for Auditor-General. We wouldn't advise his party to bestow the nomination upon him, because he is one of the few honest Rapublicans in Pennsylvania and might be elected We want a Democratic Auditor-General again; but, seriously, if the office is to be filled by a Republican, then by all means let that Republican be Senator John A. Lemon.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

Senator John A. Lemon, of Blair, has been prominently named for the Republican nomination for Auditor General. His election to the Senate for three terms from a Democratic district, each time by a large majority, is warrant of his popularity, and with his name on the State ticket there could be no fear of defeat next fall. The Senator is not known as a "talking man;" his labor has been confined to the committee-room and close inspection of legislation before the body of which he is a member. On such as he falls the burden of legislation; for only business and practical men are acquainted with the needs of the people. While in the Senate Mr. Lemon has displayed those qualities which fit him for the head of the auditing department of the State. And if the State Convention confers on him this nomination, his election would be a natural sequence.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Senator John A. Lemon, of Blair county, is to receive the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Auditor-General of the State—if he will only accept. This gentleman is one of the strongest representatives of Republicanism in the centre of the State, and wields a wonderful power, even among the ranks of the opposition. Year after year he has returned to the State Senate by a handsome majority, and from a district which is in all other respects hopelessly Democratic.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, March 23, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Three weeks ago, when I wrote to the REPUBLICAN from this place, I did not think that it would bring a reply from one that calls himself a Republican "bolter" of Half Moon township; but I notice in your issue of the 21st a reply to my communication, signed "B. Quiet," who professes to take quite a different view of things in general from what I do, and it seems to create an uneasiness in the mind of "B. Quiet" that I should omit any places of industry in our town, and he says we have a tinner and a dentist, but fails to mention some which we think worthy of note. I will try and mention them and attend to "B. Quiet" afterwards. True, as "B. Quiet said, we have a dentist, a wagon-maker, a tinner, and two blacksmiths. He forgot to say we have a good tailor, a harness maker, two boot and shoe makers, and a cabinet maker and undertaker; the Misses Hartswick who carry on mantua-making and a millinery store are acknowledged experts in their line. Then we have a Methodist Episcopal parsonage with Rev. George Guyer as occupant, and we believe it is universally acknowledged that he is one of the most able ministers in Central Pennsylvania.

Since I wrote to you three weeks ago there has not much transpired worthy of note. We had one more wedding, which took place at the house of George Gates, near Loveville. As usual, J. H. Griffin, Esq., went down and pronounced them man and wife. The happy pair was Mr. Jefferson McDonald, of Huston township, and Mrs Ophelia Bailey, of Half Moon township, all of Centre county, Pennsylvania. As usual, I was a guest just as many miles as there are between Stormstown and Mr. Gates. We are not prepared to say if Rev. Guyer and Squire Griffin have entered into a partnership, but on this occasion Guyer furnished the horse and Hill officiated.

The last few inches of snow that fell created quite a sensation in the form of a surprise party, in which some of our young ladies and gentlemen took an active part, as the story runs. We would suggest that they do not send word to the family they intend visiting, and then perhaps they might remain at home; besides, we think it often inconvenient for a whole family to go away on such short notice. However, we learn that they changed their base and altered their course, and actually did make a surprise and then got surprised. But such is life; and how the horses became detached from that sled and that sled found at the foot of the hill, with its tongue through the fence, with chains, traces, &c. tied around the runners, besides straw and blankets scattered over two acres of ground, is a mystery that still remains to be solved in the future. Why some four young men worked so earnestly to get up a party and then remained at home is something that we can not tell. Rob staid at home because Horace wouldn't go. Miss Harriet wouldn't go because Miss Frank couldn't go. Our teacher staid at home because he thought the rain would pour. Dr. thought it dangerous to go because his throat was sore. "Oh, what a party!"

And now we will endeavor to take up "B. Quiet's" communication and dissect it, and try to show its nothingness up to the readers of the REPUBLICAN. In the first place he censures us for not mentioning all our places of industry. Our answer to that is that our letter at that writing was as long as we deemed prudent. He thinks some of the business places we omitted do as mammouth a business as some we mentioned. That fling don't hit us, but one of the firms that I spoke of has built up a trade here that a man with more brains than "B. Quiet" has might envy. He strikes next at woman suffrage. In answer to the latter, we would say that since Congress failed to recognize the petition with 6,999 names on besides Susan B. Anthony's, in this place they have sunk into oblivion. He thinks our opinion of so little force that it will do no harm. We claim we have a right to our opinion as long as it is not contrary to the laws of our country, and if our opinion is of so little consequence it is a wonder that a man of such great judgment would take notice of it. However, we consider the source, as the old man said when the mule kicked him, and think if he had saved his paper, time, and postage that all the readers of the REPUBLICAN would not have known him to be a fool. Next he says he does not put himself forward as an advocate. Then we would like to know what he is squaling about.

Because we censured the commissioners he compares it to Charles I., who saw a man struck down for blessing him while on his way to the scaffold. Such a comparison we think idiocy. And then he says in the same breath that if the commissioners unnecessarily reduced the wages of the election board it is no reason why we should traduce and slander them. Now, we think if they reduced the wages unnecessarily that they had no right to do it, besides we wish to inform the man with so much brains and learning that the commissioners do not regulate the wages of the election board. TRY AGAIN.

Next in order he says he is a reader of the REPUBLICAN and never knew that to come down on the commissioners (we mean in the past), which goes to show he is no subscriber to the REPUBLICAN, and borrows his neighbor's paper to read, and steals what little knowledge he has from the printer. And then he concludes by saying we have no reason for abusing the members of the opposite party because they don't do right. We think the idea absurd and believe every other honest man in Centre county will think the same. Besides the editor of this paper explained every thing satisfactorily to our election board in this township, and if we have given any insult to the commissioners we beg pardon, and in conclusion would say that the commissioners are able to take their own part, and do not thank "B. Quiet" for his assistance. Or at least if I were he I would wait until asked before I would take part with them. And now we will close, thinking that if "B. Quiet" had been a little quieter he would have been quiet. CORPORAL.

POTTER TOWNSHIP, March 26, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Your correspondent of College township desires to know what the Grangers are doing, and laments that the agricultural clubs can no longer be kept up. The reason agricultural clubs could not be kept up was because they were not adapted to the wants of the farming class. They were too much like your correspondent would desire the Grangers to be—simply to discuss how to raise more wheat, how to raise more apples—to make street peddlers of farmers—at 18 cents per bushel; how to feed cattle and make butter at 16 cents per pound, for the farmer's wife and daughter to carry to the merchant and ask timidly, "What will you give?" and after she is gone the merchant sneeringly remarks, "Oh, she is only a farmer's wife or daughter;" or, perhaps, how to raise more horses and keep them on hand as a dead loss. That has been about the beginning and the end of all agricultural clubs in our county. When the time comes all these questions can be discussed in the Grange, and many more, but these are the waters the agricultural clubs foundered in. They only helped to produce and made no provision for the disposition of the farmers' productions.

The Grange meets the great want of the farming class to help them market their products in a cash market, instead of feeding our grain, which will bring money to pay the mortgages and judgments on our farms, to cows to make butter which cannot be sold for money, but must be traded for goods at fifty per cent. profit to the trader, and leave our mortgages unpaid to sacrifice our farms to the speculators who will then get them at their own prices.

The Grange is meeting and grappling this great problem, and has already made great and substantial progress. In the short space of three years, with almost everything to learn, it has established a system for its members to market all the small produce of the farm for money wherewith to pay for our homes, instead of trading it off for trash which has no permanent value. This system of the Grange, for the farmer to control the products of the farm in placing it upon the market on his own *basis* like the manufacturers, will run into all the departments of the business of the farm, and will eventually reflect great honor upon our class and make the Grange an immense power in the land that will be able to grapple with the boldest monopoly.

It has already established a mutual insurance company in Centre county whereby Patrons will keep their capital under their own control and for the benefit of their own class, instead of paying their capital to foreign and other companies, who draw the capital from the rural districts to the great money centres of the world to make millionaires and build princely palaces. The question we must first discuss is how to market on a right and profitable basis the products of the farm we are already raising. LEONIDAS.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor Bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 28tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—I will with pleasure acquaint you with the formula from which Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup is prepared, (Doctors that know its ingredients recommend it) if they will address the proprietor, David E. Foutz, Baltimore, Md.

——Cash will be paid for potatoes at Valentines'.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 31, '77.

Public interest here which has vacillated between Louisiana and South Carolina for nearly a month, centered upon the latter State when Governor Chamberlain arrived several days since, and General Hampton's arrival early yesterday morning wrought up partisan feeling to an active campaign grade. Chamberlain has held several conferences with the President, frankly and ably presenting his cause, while cautioning the fullest investigation. The impression made upon the President and his Cabinet has been personally very pleasant and agreeable, and the conviction cannot be resisted that he believes himself to be the legal Governor of South Carolina. Hampton's rather arrogant response to the President's invitation, and his speeches on his way here, have not advanced his interests in official circles, and they have been generally deprecated by his friends. He claims, however, that the latter, as reported, did him great injustice, and imputed sentences to him that he never expressed. Absolutely nothing is known to the public whereby the President's intention in the premises can be predicted. Indeed, it is not likely any decision has yet been reached; and all statements pretending to foreshadow the administration's course in the matter are founded upon mere speculations.

The composition of the Louisiana Commission is very satisfactory, even strong Nicholls partisans agreeing that its personnel is unexceptionable. It is expected to arrive in New Orleans early next week, and will, agreeably to street rumor, first attempt to bring order out of chaos by inducing those members of the Legislature with unquestioned titles to meet as one Legislature, and then to work upward from that basis. The most unpromising feature of both cases is the absolute refusal of the Democratic managers so far, to even entertain a proposition for compromise. However, decisive steps in some direction may be confidently expected soon, Secretary McCrary yesterday assuring Representative Springer that a settlement that every reasonable man could accept, would have been reached before the first of June. From all the published statements and counter-statements of the parties concerned, and the letters containing the alleged "pledges" or "agreements" in the Mathews-Foster business, which has proved such a source of irritation—a veritable Pandora's box—every one appears satisfied that the President gave no one a right to pledge him to any specified line of policy, and that he cannot justly be accredited with any good or charged with any of the evils that have or may in the future revert from the letters given to Representative Brown, or that were sent to Chamberlain or Packard.

Mr. Foster positively denies ever having even intimated that he was authorized to commit the President in any manner, while some of the Southern Congressmen, who were in the secret, claimed that they understood both him and Mr. Matthews as virtually pledging the President to an immediate withdrawal of the troops; but as it is now only a matter between the immediate participants, the general interest in the matter has largely subsided, and it will only be remembered as an incident of the count, that possibly changed the whole aspect of national affairs, and that may yet prove very embarrasing to some of the parties.

Postmaster-General Key is understood to favor the appointment of Judge Freeman, of Tennesee, as Solicitor of the Post-office Department. They are reputed to be old and intimate friends, although Mr. Freeman has been prominently identified with the Republican party since the close of the war. Like Mr. Key, he was in the rebel service.

Mr. Schurz, it is also said, will soon designate an Assistant Secretary for his department, and that his name will not be Henderson.

Dilty, the reckless Michigan lover of Mrs. Stores, who sought to force a reciprocation of his attachment to that lady by sending a bullet through her a few days ago in the treasury, where he is employed, was yesterday sent to the insane asylum on the certificate of Dr. Nichols, superintendent of that institution, and another physician. Mrs. Stores testified that Dilty, after conversing pleasantly with her for a moment, suddenly drew a pistol and discharged it at her, almost in her face. She supposed herself fatally hurt, but on looking for the wound the bullet was found, having been deflected from its course by striking a piece of steel in her corsets. To this circumstance she probably owes her life, as the pistol was aimed at a vital part, and a madman is never restrained by a contemplation of disagreeable consequences.

Lem Weeden and one Goodman, two gambling house loafers and stool pigeons, have embraced every opportunity offered during the past two or three years to kill each other. They have exchanged several shots within that time, usually in the street, severely wounding each other. Their hostile sentiments and carelessness in the use of fire-arms were so well known that whenever they were thought likely to encounter each other the public avoided the place of meeting. Wednesday they were both before the court to receive sentence for their murderous assaults. They were professedly watched by several bailiffs, yet under their very noses Goodman deliberately walked out of the room, and though he had only a minute's start of the officers, all efforts at recapture have proved unavailing up to this time. There will probably be a vacancy or two among the subordinates of Marshall Douglass' office. LOGAN.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Names of Prominent Republicans and Democrats Mentioned in Connection with the Nomination for Auditor-General, State Treasurer and Supreme Judge.

Having nothing else to do, the political *quid nunes* are now looking about for suitable candidates from whom to select the standard bearers in the next state contest. The first meeting of the political hosts this year will be in the nature of a reconnoisance coupled with a fierce contention on the outposts. It will be the beginning of the struggle which will culminate in 1878 in the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and another Congressional delegation. The principal bone of contention this year will be the

AUDITOR-GENERALSHIP.

Among the names suggested for this office on the Republican side are Jacob G. Heilman, of Lebanon; Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton; Hon. John A. Lemon, of Blair; J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill; and Galusha A. Grow, of Bradford. The Democrats present Charlton Burnett, of Monroe; M. B. Schnatterly, of Fayette; William McCandless, of Philadelphia; Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia; Harmon Yerkes, of Bucks; P. Gray Meek, of Centre; D. H. Neiman, of Northampton; C. B. Brockway, of Columbia; B. F. Whitman, of Erie; Geo. A. Achenbach and H. L. Dieffenbach, of Clinton.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

For State Treasurer the names most prominently mentioned among Republicans are W. B. Hart, of Montgomery; H. A. Sturgeon, of Dauphin; John A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh; Ed. Scull, of Somerset, and David Williams, of York. The Democracy present the names of Hon J. F. Temple, of Greene; Wm. E. Dougherty, of Dauphin; William F. Reynolds, of Centre; W. H. Playford, of Fayette; Daniel O. Barr and Hon. A. G. Cochrane, of Allegheny; and A. C. Noyes, of Clinton.

STATE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The Republicans have named for Supreme Judge, Hon. W. M. Hall, of Bedford; Hon. Frank Jordan, of Dauphin; George M. Kline, of Lancaster; Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, and Judge Sterrett, of Allegheny. The Democrats have named Hon. Charles A Noyes, of Mifflin; George Orvis, of Centre; Jno. Trunkey, of Venango; Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery; Geo. A. Junks, of Jefferson; Silas Clark, of Indiana, and C. A. Mayer, of Clinton.

THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE.

The election of Governor does not take place until next year, but there is no lack of animation among the friends of those who, it is supposed, will make their appearance as candidates. The Republicans have entered such names as Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county; Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre; Henry Rawle, of Erie; Attorney General Lear; Hon. E Reed Meyer, Speaker of the House; Superintendent of Common Schools, Hon. J. P. Wickersham; Hon. John B. Packer, of Northumberland county; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, and Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, State Senator, of Philadelphia. The Democrats can select from this number: Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, of Dauphin; Hon. James A. Hopkins, of Allegheny; Hon. Wm. Stenger, of Franklin; Hon. Jacob Turney, of Westmoreland; Hon. W. P. Schell, of Bedford; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin and Col. A. K McClure.

Prof. Tyndal.'s Warning.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "Take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there, but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all *workers*. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life boat. The disease, which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold, terminates in death, unless its progress be checked and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the on-coming foe, and the victim trusts that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. (Full directions accompanying each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

——Fresh butter, eggs, potatoes and other produce wanted at Valentines store; highest market price will be given in trade.

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS.—Mr. Jesse Cleaver, of Unionville, answers the beer problem, also takes 45 from 45 and has 45 left. His method of doing them is as follows:

First fill the 5 gal. keg from the 8 gal. keg, then fill the 3 gal. keg from the 5 gal. keg. Empty the 3 gal. keg into the 8 gal. keg. Empty the remaining 2 gal. from the 5 gal. keg into the 3 gal. keg. Now fill the 5 gal. keg from the 8 gal. keg, leaving but 1 gal. in the 8 gal. keg. Now fill the 3 gal. keg from the 5 gal., which leaves 4 gal. in the 5 gal. keg. Now add the 3 gal. from 3 gal. keg to the 1 gal. in the 8 gal. keg, and the desired effect is accomplished.

Take 45 from 45 and have 45 left.

Added.—987654321—45.
" 123456789—45.

" 864197532—45.

Philip Elbelt, of the Bush House, and P. O. Stoner, of Linden Hall, also answered both of the above problems. Edwin Dale, of Lemont, and M. F. Foy, of Pine Glen, answered the beer problem. Mr. P. O. Stover, of Linden Hall, proposes the following problem for solution by our readers:

If the square of twice a number is equal to four-thirds of the square of three-halves of the number, diminished by 3; what is the number?

Jesse Cleaver, of Unionville, wants some one to place four fives so that they will count six and one-half.

Mr. E. Hancock, of Milesburg, wants some one of our readers to puzzle their brain over the following:

A ship mast fifty feet in length was broken off by a storm. Having no timber to mend it with, how can it be done so as to leave it the same length and size as before it was broken.

——The following are the appointments of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for the Altoona district. The Conference was held at Williamsport March 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

S. C. SWALLOW, Presiding Elder.

Altoona—First Church, W. W. Evans; Eighth Avenue, M. K. Foster; Chestnut Avenue, J. W. Leckie.
Hollidaysburg—J. A. DeMoyer.
Duncansville—W. W. Reese.
Martinsburg—W Gwynn, J. P. Craig.
Williamsburg—R. H. Wharton.
Pogan Valley—W. M. Meminger.
Tyrone—E. H. Yocum.
Port Matilda and Unionville, J. W. Haughawout.
Milesburg—J. B. Shaver.
Howard—J. B. Akers.
Penn's Valley—G. W. Bouse.
Bellefonte—G. W. Miller.
Half Moon—G. Guyer.
Pine Grove—H. Linn,
Warrior's Mark—J. M. Clark.
Birmingham—A. W. Decker.
Philipsburg—H. C. Pardoe.
Grahampton, J. A. Dixon; T. H. Switzer, Supt.
Osceola—I. Heckman.
Clearfield—J. S. McMurray.
" Mission—W. H. Dill.
Woodland—J. F. Bell.
Clearfield Circuit—W. S. Wilson.
Curwensville—G. Leidy.
Lumber City—F. Adams.
New Washington—W. H. Norcross.
Glen Hope—W. W. Dunmire, R. R. Campbell.
Snow Shoe—I. Edwards.
Congress Hill—J. R. King.

J. S. W. Dean, Professor in Pennsylvania State College, member of Bellefonte Quarterly Conference.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 23d day of April, 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF CHANGE of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

23rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of Six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,
13-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of L. D. Wasson deceased Letters testamentary upon the estate of L. D. Wasson, late of College township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES H. RANKIN,
13-3t Executor.
Bellefonte, March 27, 1877.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of W. L. Holmes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement. S. H. BENNISON,
12-6t Administrator.
Walker P. O.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter township, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JAMES P. COBURN,
9-6w Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON,
Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN RICH,
10-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Heaton, Sr. late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HEATON,
14-3t DAVID W. HEATON,
P. O. Milesburg, Pa. Administrators.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite, and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions, and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or to be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5.00, $1 for one.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1.00 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. SEND three cent stamp for return of letter. 11-4t

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address,

"SPECIAL AGENCY,"
13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELAR & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of David Ertle, administrator of &c., of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, Centre county, deceased.
2. The account of George W. Rumberger, administrator of &c., of Geo. B. Rumberger, late of Patton township, deceased.
3. The account of W. E. Henderson, executor of Mary Henderson, late of Huston township, deceased.
4. The account of George Fravel, guardian of Samuel S., Wesley S. and Mary E. Travel, minor children of John Travel.
5. The account of E. B. Hosterman, administrator of &c., of John Hosterman, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The account of Albert Owen, trustee of the estate of William Atherton, late of Philipsburg.
7. The account of Joseph Shirk and Aaron Lukenbach, administrators of &c., of Reuben M. Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The account of P. W. Barnhart, administrator of &c., of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs township, deceased.
9. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Furguson township, deceased.
10. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Furguson township, deceased.
11. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Laura V. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Furguson township, deceased.
12. The account of William Laird, Jr., administrator of &c., of Wm. Laird, Sr., late of Worth township, deceased.
13. The tenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads & John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, deceased.
14. The partial account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Alexander Sample, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
15. The account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Margaret Sample, late of Ferguson, deceased.
16. The account of Sam'l Milliken, Jr., surviving executor of the will of M. T. Milliken, late of the borough of Bellefonte.
17. The account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving guardian of Clara V. Milliken, under the will of M. T. Milliken, deceased.
18. The account of Robert Glenn, guardian of Daniel Bailey, minor child of James Bailey, late of Furguson township, deceased.
19. The account of Joseph Hoy, administrator of &c., of William Corl, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
20. The account of Daniel P. Shope and Jos. A. Rankin, executors of the last will and testament of James Alexander, late of Milesburg, deceased.
21. The first account of John Garbrick, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Martha Cole, late of Spring township, deceased.
22. The account of George Korman, guardian of Louisa Frazier (now deceased) a minor child of Jonathan Frazier, deceased.
23. The account of Samuel Frank, administrator of &c., of Mary Confer, late of Penn township, deceased.
24. The account of Samuel Frank, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court to sell real estate of Solomon Confer, late of Penn township, deceased.
25. The final account of Ira C. & J. R. Leathers, executors of the last will and testament of John Leathers, late of Howard township, deceased.
26. The supplementary account of A. R. Barlow's & William V. Beckwith, executors of the last will and testament of Clement Beckwith, late of Port Matilda, Centre county, deceased.
27. The account of F. H. Vanvalzah, administrator of &c., of R. F. Vanvalzah, of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first partial account of D. G. Bush, administrator of &c., of George M. Yocum, Esq., late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
29. The partial account of George R. Boak administrator of the estate of James K. Boak late of Burnside township, deceased.
30. The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of &c., of John Wasson, late of Harris township, decease
31. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of John W. Biddle, a minor child of William Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of W. F. Biddle, a minor child of William Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
33. The account of Mrs. Mary B. Valentine, administratrix of &c., of Reuben B. Valentine, late of Spring township, deceased.
34. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Anna K. Fulton, late Anna K. Moon, minor child of Charles Moon, late of Centre county, deceased.
35. The account of Thomas Dale, administrator of &c., of William Dale, late of Lemont, Centre county, deceased.
36. The partial account of Joel Kling, Jr., Executor of &c of Joel Kling, late of Miles township, deceased.
37. The account of William Allison, Jr., guardian of Nora Daughenbaugh, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre county, deceased.
38. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Alvira Cottar, late Alvira Lucas, minor child of Henry M Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
39. The account of A. J. & D. W. Shivery, administrators of &c., of David Shivery, late of Patton township, deceased.
40. The final account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrator of the estate of Jacob S. Awl, of Harris township, deceased.

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We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to. All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

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And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

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Freezing Young Grasshoppers.

That our scientists yet know comparatively little of the Rocky Mountain Grasshoppers is evident from what they have written about them, and that more should be known in order to enable the people of Western States to successfully cope with this formidable enemy, is equally true. For sometimes it has been supposed that the young locusts soon after hatching, could not withstand much cold, and a hard frost or severe freeze was supposed to be sure death, but a correspondent of the N. Y. Weekly *Tribune* has been experimenting on the young "hatefuls" and finds that himself as well as others have been led astray in this matter, and he now says, I find I committed the not uncommon error of writing about things of which I knew but little, and reporting the gossip of others without first testing its accuracy. Since then I have dug a few thousand of their eggs and watched their hatching and progress. They were placed in wet dirt in a tin can not half full. After standing on the mantel in a warm place for six days, the young ones began to appear. For the first hour or two they are whitish, but soon become dark. They are about one-sixths of an inch long, but from the first hour are able to skip six inches high or more. This is a degree of activity that can be illustrated by imagining an infant to spring over a building 50 feet high. After a few hundred were hatched and had fed a day or two on onion and apple, they were put out of doors to be frozen to death by a cold night. They became dead to all appearances, but all came back to a very lively condition when warmed before the fire next day.

I then prepared a vessel of pounded ice and salt, and put the can of insects into the mixture, freezing it solid. Also placed inside their can a smaller can and salt, in which the themometer soon went below zero. This apparatus was well covered with cloths and stood out of doors a half hour, making it probable that every insect in the can and every unhatched egg had borne a temperature of at least 10 deg. On warming them again, about half the number were dead, but one or two hundred were alive and as brisk as ever; and more remarkable than all else, a goodly number of new ones hatched out within two hours after the freezing. Such being the case, we have no longer any doubt that the locust race is specially favored by nature and endowed with powers of endurance that makes it "a burden" of tenfold grievousness. There is no use in surmising that nature will make any mistakes in their case that will prove fatal to their longevity and fecundity. They will probably delay hatching till there is herbage to feed them. I have seen none that hatched without artificial heat; and it would require a much warmer spell of sunny weather than that of the last week of January to bring them out; although a few then hatched on steep south slopes.

Other experiments of a more detailed nature were made. Twenty-five insects placed on the bottom of a tin vessel and set on ice at 30 deg. immediately died of cold, but on warming the tin over the fire, every one revived in one or two minutes. The same ones were set in a freezing mixture of from 10 deg. to zero, and all were killed but one, who lived feebly on being warmed. Other lots were repeatedly subjected to 20 deg. of cold, and none failed to revive when left dry. A newly hatched one, and another several days old, were drowned in brine at a temperature of 12 deg. below freezing; the youngest only recovered. When the can was placed in water at 120 deg. the hoppers resting on the tin bottom were happy and lively, though just recovered from a freeze, but when made 20 deg. hotter they kicked their last in great trouble. Some were drowned in water at 120 deg. and a part of them recovered after awhile. In examining the nests or pods of eggs in the ground, only about 10 per cent. of them were found destroyed. Some had been eaten up by the scarlet mite which remained in the nest; others were discolored and looked unsound from some cause unknown.

Household Receipts.

Boiled Custard.

Four eggs, four spoons of sugar half a teaspoon of salt, three pints of new milk, and flavor to suit. Put the custard in a pail and set in a kettle of boiling water. Stir constantly till it thickens, when it must be instantly taken from the water, or it will curdle.

Cream Pie.

Put about two-thirds of a quart of milk to boil in a water-bath; beat the yolks of two eggs; add half a cup of sugar; one even spoonful of butter; mix two spoons of corn starch in a little milk; then mix all together, and flavor. Put it in the boiling milk and stir constantly till done, when it will be a smooth, thick cream. Put it in a rich crust and bake. Beat the whites of two eggs until they are stiff; add two spoons of sugar; flavor with lemon. When the pie is done, spread this on, and leave it in the oven till slightly brown.

Johnny Cake.

One egg, one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoon of saleratus, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of shortening, two tablespoons of molasses, one cup of flour, and corn meal enough to make as stiff as stirred cake.

Feather Cake.

One egg well beaten; two tablespoons butter; one cup sugar; one-half cup sweet milk; two teaspoons baking powder in two cups of flour; flavor with lemon. This is cheap and while fresh very good.

Corn Bread.

Put into a kettle two quarts of water; when boiling stir in corn-meal till it is nearly as thick as for pudding; let it cook about ten minutes; then turn out into a pan; when cool stir in a cup of yeast, or a good yeast cake dissolved in half a cup of warm water. Set this in a warm place at night. In the morning mix in three-fourths of a cup of molasses, one spoonful of salt, and wheat flour enough to make soft loaves. Put in tins, and, when light, bake in a moderate oven.

Medical.

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PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT & DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN, PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD and RING-WORM, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammations, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine:

NATICK, MASS., January 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
Mrs. L. C. F. Best.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully

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W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. G. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-tf

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☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a speciality. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

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A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

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NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
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CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

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DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to prepairing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8nc46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,891,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6 n

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v8-12-1

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

v6n1-1y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.
v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

New Advertisements.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.
9-29-tf

Drugs and Medicines.

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

DRUG STORE,

egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions

in a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

Medical.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED

CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md

v9-n3-3m

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8-1-tf

Hotel Cars.

For some time we have heard hints of a line of hotel cars for the Omaha and California line of the Chicago & North-Western railway. When asked about their cars, the officers have uniformly evaded a direct reply. Our "reportorial instincts" taught us to investigate for ourselves. We have done so, and are now enabled to state positively that such a line will be started in the early spring, and that the cars are now being built. The fact will no longer be a secret after this day's paper gets before the public.

Four of the most magnificent hotel cars that have been built anywhere are now being constructed by the Pullman Palace Car Company expressly for this line. These cars will be sixty-six feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet high, with twelve sections, one drawing-room, with table room for six persons, and one state room, besides the kitchen, china closet, dressing room, etc. The interior will be finished with black and white walnut, mahogany, French ash, and curled maple, the place of the head lining being filled in with foreign polished woods; the panels between the windows will be of California laurel and other California woods; the lamp fixtures, window fastenings, door hardware, etc., will be of triple plated silver. The upholstery of the seats is to be of rich but plain reps, corresponding and harmonizing with the wood finish of the sides and roof of the cars. Between each set of seats is space for a table that will accommodate four persons comfortably, but as a rule are not expected to seat more than two persons. The glass and chinaware for the tables are now being made at Dresden, Germany, from patterns selected from the Royal Dresden exhibit that was at the Centennial Exposition, and so greatly admired. Each peace of silver-ware, glass-ware, and china-ware will have the monogram of the Chicago and North-Western road marked thereon. The kitchens will be so arranged that no fumes from the cooking viands can reach the occupants of the berths. On each car will be two cooks, three waiters and a chambermaid to wait on lady patrons. It is the intention of the company to furnish the best meals that money can buy, and choice wines and cigars will be attainable by those desiring those luxuries.

These hotel cars will leave Chicago on the "California Express," and run through to the Missouri river. On the westbound train dinner, supper, and breakfast will be served. The eastbound hotel cars will leave Omaha on the "Atlantic Express" each day, in the afternoon. On this train supper, breakfast and dinner will be served. Thus passengers bound in either direction will be enabled to have all their meals *en route* and yet not leave their palatial traveling parlor.

The only objection that has ever been raised against hotel cars has been connected with the odors of the kitchen. As we said before, this, in these cars, will be entirely obviated; no person, no matter how particular he or she may be, will have cause to make any objections on this score. In the dining car you merely get meals, and as soon as you are through eating you are shoved out and started for the coach or sleeper, so as to make room for some other traveler who desires your place. While in these hotel cars your berth will be your own for lounging, sitting, sleeping, and eating purposes, as much as your own seat in your own home. As it is not generally known, dining cars never run over the entire length of any route. They are taken on and set off of the train at stated meal times, while these hotel cars will be made a part of the train and run through in the same regular sleeping car.

On the admirable steel rail that is now laid on the Chicago & North-Western railway, these elegant, sixteen-wheeled hotel cars will ride as easy and with as little noise or oscillation as a balloon that floats serenely through the air; and we believe it will be found to be a result that thousands will flock to this "Pioneer Line," who have hitherto gone by some other route.

With these and other improvements the people of Ceder Rapids are very largely interested, and, we believe, will join with us in congratulating the progressive management of this great line in this its most advanced step; and unite with us in saying, The Chicago & North-Western railway has become the foremost road in all the West.

These hotel cars will be placed in service about the 1st of March, 1877.—[Western Paper.

"Say, there!" yelled a boy; "Wheel's coming off!" The old man pulled up his sled, looked around, and the boy said: "You'd better look out—hind wheel's coming off." The driver got down, looked his sled all over, felt of the braces, and inspected clear to the dash board, and then asked: "Vhat you say? Vhat proke?" "I said the hind wheel was coming off," replied the boy. The man made another inspection, gave the sleigh a shake, and all at once called out: "Why, dere ish no hindt wheel on here!"

Blue glass will cure a Spitz dog of hydrophobia. Pound it up fine and mix it with his food.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Halnes, at the public house of John Limbert (Aaronsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eaglevil e.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States. L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff of Centre County.

And now, February 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills in the most public places in said township. By the Court.

J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together with the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House in their respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one-third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ———" and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time then till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all

Election Proclamation.

business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere; *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all monies remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor-house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER NOW

600 PIECES FRENCH BLACK CASHMERE

of their own direct importation, at prices lower than ever before.

500 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,

PURE MOHAIRS AND BRILLIANTINES!

These goods are manufactured to our express order, and in color, finish, quality and cheapness cannot be excelled.

50 PIECES SILK-WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS

at prices so low that every lady who desires a dress from the most beautiful black febric made, can now afford to purchase it.

HERNANIES IN VARIETY.

2000 PIECES DRESS FABRICS,

12½-15-18-21-23-25-28-31 and 37 cents per Yard.

The Prices of these goods must astonish all persons not familiar with the great reductions caused by low prices in Europe and the low premium on gold.

FRENCH JACONET LAWNS

Down to 25 cents.

FRENCH PERCALES

Down to 25 and 31 cents.

We make it a rule to allow on our own counters none but the most reliable goods, and our prices can be relied upon as being absolutely the lowest at which such goods can be sold.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH PURCHASES

give us great advantages over most competitors.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of **"McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue** (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks** Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.

9-3m **Close Cash Buyers Invited.** **WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.**

G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 90 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved Sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C's The True Cape Cod Cranberry, a best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 10-4t

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLUMER,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-35-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's Hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——April 1st came in smiling and with a balmy atmosphere.

——Plowing on the hillside is being followed in this vicinity to some extent.

——If you want a good and cheap carpet go to Isaac Guggenheimer.

——If you want your hens to lay two eggs a day put blue glass in your poultry house windows.

——The Bellefonte dentists are the most polite men in the universe. They always show you into their drawing room.

——The trouting season opened last Monday. About everybody that could get a rod and line were out trying their luck.

——For choice cigars or a superior quality of chewing tobacco, go to Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. They keep the best in town.

——Loving husbands are anxiously looking forward to the time when the mornings will not be so cold but that the wife can get up and make the fire.

——House cleaning time is at hand—the season of the year when the lady of the house commences to clean out the cobwebs and advises her husband to hold his tongue.

——Subscribers changing their residence should give us timely notice, in order that they may receive their paper regularly. Be sure and give the old as well as the new address.

——We met a temperance man the other day who was boasting that "he was a man of very quiet tastes," and then he went quietly behind the door and tasted something.

——It will soon be time for the head of the house to be looking around for those old white trousers he clothed himself in last year. And ten chances to one he'll find them rammed into a stove funnel somewhere, or wrapped around a choice pear tree to shed off the piercing blasts of winter.

——A man who was looking through a piece of the celebrated blue glass in the window of Welch's book store the other morning, suddenly experienced a peculiar weakening of the knees, and immediately came down on all fours, banging his chin on the window sill and nipping the end of his tongue in a savage manner. Some say the cause of the accident has been traced down to orange peel, and others aver that it was the blue glass. However, if General Pleasanton can work up a testimonial out of it he's welcome to it.

——The officers of the Centennial Club of the United States, located at Bellefonte, instituted a new club at Milesburg last Friday evening. Forty members joined the first evening. The Bellefonte band and a large delegation of the Bellefonte club went to Milesburg on that evening. The club string band was also in attendance. We understand that there was great enthusiasm manifested by the Milesburgers. The new club starts under the most favorable auspices, and we wish them abundant success. May they succeed in doing as good work in their field as the club has done for Bellefonte.

——We have often called the attention of our readers to the fact that we have here in Bellefonte one of the best watch-makers to be found in the country, and we know what we are talking about, because we have tried him. He has repaired watches for us which the best workmen in New York and Boston failed upon. But this is not what we commenced to say. Mr. F. C. Richards is the man, and he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine assortment of the best clocks and watches to be found in those markets, which he will sell low. You can put confidence in what he says about them, because being a man who understands all the ins and outs of the trade, he cannot be cheated; therefore, in buying of him you are sure of getting a better article for the price than at any other place in this or any other town. Call and see him, and do not forget the place—F. C. Richards, in McCafferty's block, opposite the railroad depot.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.—There were eight different bills before the Legislature making new laws in reference to the purchase and use of books for use in the public schools throughout the State. Some of them provide for the keeping of one kind and set of books for six years, another for three years, and the others for different and stated periods. If the Legislature could perfect a bill out of all these, it might be interesting to give it in detail. It should be known, however, by the people that the amount expended annually for books is nearly $3,000,000. To compel the continual purchase for six years of one kind of books looks right and proper on its face, but it is considered by many members as a large monopoly. We cannot see that there is any advantage in changing the books so often—except to the book sellers, and school directors who sometimes receive a divy for introducing some particular book into the schools—and nine times out of ten the new book adopted is no better than the old. These changes are a real burden to a great many parents who are too poor to bear the expense of a comple set of new books, and who, to supply them, are obliged to deny themselves some of the comforts of life, that their children may not be deprived of any of the advantages of the school. A change should be made when it is absolutely required, and never otherwise, whether it be one, six or ten years.

THE COST OF LIVING.—The average citizen, who has on his hands the care of a home and family, listens with indifference, it not with incredulity, to statements showing a reduction in the cost of living during the last few years. He realizes that there has been a considerable decline in rents and that the prices of clothing and dry goods are lower than formerly, but he does not find that his butcher's bill, or his grocer's bill, or his milk bill shows any special diminution, and he will tell you with much earnestness that the talk about a reduced cost of living is very well as a matter of theory and statistics, but as a matter of fact most of the staples of household consumption are as high as ever, while the money to get them with is more difficult to obtain. Very few families which maintain the same style of living now as in 1873, and have made no special or conscious efforts at retrenchment, can show any marked reduction in the size of their tradesmen's account, occasioned by a natural and general decline of prices. And yet there are figures which seem to show that there has been a decline, however difficult it may be to realize it. Altogether, if *paterfamilias* and *materfamilias* find that their housekeeping costs them just as much now as in 1873, they may be sure that the fault lies partly with themselves, and the remedy to a certain extent is in their own hands.

THE GLASS WORKS.—S. S. Blair, Esq., Superintendent of the Tyrone Division of the P. R. R., received a letter a few days ago, from Mr. W. F. Durfee, of New York, in regard to the erection of plate glass works in this county. We have been permitted to make the following extracts from Mr. Durfee's letter. He writes: "I have the pleasure of being able to say that $200,000 of the capital stock of the proposed company for the manufacture of plate glass, has been subscribed in Belgium, and Mr. Aug. Gobert proposes to reach this county on or about the 20th of April. He will bring with him one of the best practical glass manufacturers of Belgium, and will also bring with him complete plans and models of the proposed works. Mr. Gobert writes that he will come prepared to erect the works by contract and deliver them in working order to the company. Should the balance of the capital stock required be subscribed promptly, there would be no difficulty in completing the works by the end of the current year, so that at farthest they could be in operation by the early spring of next year." Now, as to the location of the works, Mr. Durfee says: "I have received an offer from Mr. Wm. M. Lyon, of Pittsburgh, of thirty acres of land in West Tyrone, which I should judge from his description, to be every way suitable for the location of the proposed works." The land here referred to is on the South side of the main line of the P. R. R., near where Paddy Manelius lives, and would answer every purpose of the glass works, so that as far as the location is concerned Tyrone fills the bill. The next and most important question is, "what amount of money will the citizens of Tyrone subscribe toward securing these works?" The location of such an establisement in Tyrone, will, of necessity, increase the population, and be of incalculable benefit to the town in many ways which we need not enumerate. Mr. Durfee wants to be informed if there are any parties in Tyrone or its vicinity, who will be likely to subscribe to the stock of the proposed company if the works are located in Tyrone. He will take pleasure in calling their attention to the character of the proposed enterprise, and in giving them all the information he has in regard to its prospects. And just here, we would say to our people, if they want the works located here, they ought to go to work at once—don't delay a moment—and see what amount of stock can be raised in town and its vicinity, for upon the arrival of Mr. Gobert, he will no doubt be overwhelmed with offers of money and everything else necessary to the establishment of the works. It is a chance we cannot afford to lose, and we must be ready for him when he arrives. We can and do offer superior advantages over everybody else, but we must also furnish some capital. It is for the people here to say whether we shall have the glass works or not, for we believe that Mr. Gobert is more inclined to come here than anywhere else, provided he is offered the right kind of inducements. What say you?—[*Tyrone Herald.*

We have a glass factory in this place idle. Why cannot these works, already built, be made use of? If it will pay to erect new works at Tyrone our works ought to be made to pay.

——The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the Presbytery of Huntingdon was held at Bellefonte on Thursday, March 29th. The object of this organization is to establish societies in all the churches throughout the Presbytery. Since it was formed, eighteen months ago, eighteen new societies are reported, and there is a prospect of more. Quite a large number of ladies were present at the Thursday meeting, and some very interesting reports were read. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Huntingdon in March, 1878.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

——The flitters have been on the jump for the past two or three days.

——Mr. E. S. Watson has retired from the Lock Haven *Enterprise* to take a position on the Williamsport *Daily Times*.

——It would be hard to describe the hideous scowl that mantled the face of the average small boy when he discovered that the 1st of April came on Sunday this year.

——A Lancaster man went into a saloon in that city and put down a two gallon measure of beer without once taking his mouth from the can. Do you wonder? His name is Bleu-glarz.

——To be in style now it is necessary to wear an amethyst ring on the third finger of the left hand, and cough a little, as though you were the last of an illustrious line of ancestors.

——The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will meet at Mrs. Wilson Potter's, on Allegheny street, Thursday evening, April the 5th, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a full attendance. The officers for the ensuing year are, Mrs. N. D. Orbison, president; Mrs. W. P. Wilson, secretary; Miss A. Rankin, treasurer.

——Last Sunday being the first of April those desiring to move were compelled to delay one day. They commenced, however, as early as two o'clock Monday morning, and all day our streets were full of teams loaded with furniture. Annual moving day was well observed here in Bellefonte, and if we were to judge by appearances we should say that those who did not move were in a happy minority. We are glad to say that we were not among the chaotic flitters.

——J. Newman, Jr., who keeps the Eagle Clothing store, famous throughout the length and breadth of the county for good bargains, is as ready as ever to surprise people with the wonderful cheapness of his goods. Those who have once been there are sure to go again, for, in addition to reasonable prices, they find Mr. Newman one of the most gentlemanly and obliging storekeepers to be found in the world. He has won hosts of friends since he has been in his present location, and is doing a larger business in the clothing line than all the other stores in the county put together.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at the Pine Street church, Williamsport, Pa., on Wednesday the 21st ult., Bishop Bowan presiding. There are 313 preachers and 13 licentiates attached to the conference. The aggregate membership at the close of last year was: Probationers, 8,898; full members 32,041. The number of local preachers was 153. The probable value of church property was given as $1,718,277, and parsonages $234,550, a total valuation of nearly $2,000,000. The Sunday-schools in the conference territory numbered 461, and contained 6,199 officers and teachers, and 41,058 scholars of all ages.

——"Your face seems familiar to me, sir," said one man to another on a Western railway train the other day; "can I have met you before? Was it at the Centennial? or did I see you at St. Louis last fall?" "It may have been either, sir," courteously responded the unknown; "for I was a Turkish pasha in the cake and coffee business at Philadelphia, and subsequently filled a brief engagement at St. Louis as a cannibal. I am now on my way to California, to become a gorilla, if native talent meets with any encouragement; but if business is bad I shall either let my hair grow and enter the lecture field or get a chuck-a-luck board and follow the country fairs." "Life," said the other man, musingly, "is full of vicissitudes; as full as is Sechler's famous grocery in the Bush House block of the best and cheapest groceries to be found in this town or county. Give them a call and you will be satisfied that what we say is true."

——The following pertinent and sensible remarks on the game law we clip from an exchange: It says that at every session the Pennsylvania Legislature tinkers the game laws. So far as these laws tend to the preservation of the game they might as well not be passed. We have never known a single one of them to be worthy of the name, for they do not protect, but rather lead to the destruction of game. An act that authorizes the killing of squirrels in July is an invitation to the gunners to open the season at an early date against all kinds of game. A law, to be effective and useful, must prohibit the killing of any species of game up to, say, the 1st or 15th of September, and must punish all found hunting prior to that time. The hunting season for all kinds of game should commence on a certain day. Then there would be little or no game killed out of season. How many hunters after squirrels in July would permit a fat, full-grown cock pheasant to peck his eyes out? A large majority would kill him and put in a plea of self-defence.

——I will remain at the Cummings House until further notice, where I invite all my old friends and customers to call on me. ISAAC MILLER.

Bellefonte, April 2, 1877.

CONSTABLES' DUTIES—Apropos of the article published last week relative to the granting of licenses, and the work that can now be done by the temperance organizations and churches throughout the country, we this week give a synopsis of the duties of constables in returning offenders against the license law. They will find a place in their blanks designed for this especial purpose, hence they cannot plead ignorance. Here is the text as given in Purdon's and Binn's Digest:

"It shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter session of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; (Act of Assembly, regulating the sale of spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, passed April 20, 1858.—Ed.) and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirmation, to the court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one or more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.—[Sun.

HOW TO BURN COAL.—A very common mistake is made and much fuel wasted in the manner of replenishing coal fires both in furnaces and grates. They should be fed with a little coal at a time, and often; but servants, to save time and trouble, put on a great deal at once, the first result being that almost all the heat is absorbed by newly put on coal, which does not give out heat until it has become red hot. Hence for a while the room is cold, but when it becomes fairly aglow the heat is insufferable. The time to replenish a coal fire is as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on their surface, then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will not be given out. Many also put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method of managing a coal fire is troublesome, but it saves fuel, gives a uniform heat and prevents the discomforts of alternation of heat and cold above referred to.—[Ex.

A NEW FISH BAIT.—Those small boys who are in the habit of converting their mouths into bait boxes when they go fishing, will be gratified to learn that, through the genius of a recent inventor, they may continue to use that convenient receptacle for a new bait which is free from the disadvantages peculiar to the angle worm. Any boy who has meditated over the shortcomings of that slimy invertebrate knows that it squirms disagreeably, especially when accidentally bitten, that it has an affinity for dirt, which is annoying when swallowed; that even when on the hook it has a way of dissolving off in the most unaccountable and exasperating manner; and it perversely permits itself to be carried off piecemeal by suckers and minnows in total disregard of its legitimate purpose. There can be no doubt that the day of the angle worm has passed, and that against the improved flexible rubber worm of Mr. H. H. Gregg (patented January 2, 1877), he can no longer hope to compete. Serving as bait, and at the same time as chewing gum, it must be evident to the least thoughtful that the rubber worm has an incontestible advantage.

——This is the season of the year when persons should be careful and dress in such a way as to feel the effect of the sudden changes which take place in the fickle weather at this season as little as possible. The afternoon may be as bland, warm and beautiful as a day in May, and we retire with a pleasant atmosphere around us, only to wake up a few hours later and find that the mercury has taken a sudden drop below the freezing point. This is the time to take care of yourself. The thickest underclothing are not too heavy at this season of the year, and if you lay off any of the clothing which you have been accustomed to wear in winter, you invite disease and death.

——Mr. Charles Nolan, whom we have had occasion to notice two or three times before for drunken and disorderly conduct on the streets, and who has more than once united himself with the Centennial Temperance Club and been expelled therefrom for a violation of his pledge, became intoxicated and crowded himself into the band wagon that went to the temperance meeting at Milesburg last Friday evening. The band had not gone far upon its way until Nolan made himself so obnoxious that he was forcibly ejected from the wagon, after which he threw several stones at those who had thus peremptorily put him out, but without injuring anybody.

——Isaac Guggenheimer has just opened the largest, nicest, and cheapest stock of carpets ever brought to this town.

TOWN COUNCIL.—In accordance with the late act of Assembly, under the new constitution, the several borough officers met at the council room on Monday the 2nd inst., and were qualified at 10 o'clock A. M. The council organized by electing Daniel Z. Kline President, Isaac Mitchell clerk, and John G. Love, Esq., solicitor. The election of Mr. Kline, a Democrat, to the presidency was somewhat of a surprise, when we take into consideration the fact that the council is composed of five Republicans and four Democrats. On inquiry we find that Mr. Reynolds, who was considered an out and out Republican, had set up a little ring to elect Jonathan Harper, a Democrat (and a tenant of Mr. Reynolds), to the presidency of the council. It is alleged that the combination was made for the purpose of forming the committees in their interest, to enable them to control the borough patronage. We give this statement as it comes to us, and the tax-payers can make their own conclusions. We had hoped better things of Mr. Reynolds, and trust that he will not condescend to sacrifice principles for the sake of a few paltry dollars. Our Republican friends in the South ward are very much chagrined at the unexpected action of their councilman, and who are highly gratified that the balance of the Republicans—Messrs. Humes, Montgomery, Rhoads and Shortlidge—tripped him up and beat him at his own game. We trust that this shall prove a timely lesson to him, and hereafter we hope to find him acting in harmony with his political friends.

Mr. Kline announced the standing committees as follows:

Finance.—Shortlidge, Humes, Reynolds.
Streets.—Harper, Garman, Humes.
Water.—Rhoads, Reynolds, Shortlidge.
Nuisance.—Montgomery, Bartley, Rhoads.

We look upon the water committee as being one of the important committees, and we are glad that Mr. Kline has acquiesced in the suggestion announced in this paper two weeks ago. We shall now expect an uninterrupted supply.

——Rev. D. Broadhead, missionary from Allahabad, India, delivered a very interesting discourse in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening last. He told of many shocking incidents which he encountered in his journeyings; he showed us very plainly how much need there is of sending out more missionaries. He then went on to tell of the great superstition of the natives. Near his station at Allahabad, at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, hundreds of people gather to bathe in the waters. It is thought that a third stream comes down there, right from heaven, and it is also thought that if a man should be fortunate enough to die there he would go direct to heaven; and he told of a man who, not long ago, waded into the centre of the stream, and taking a knife drew it across his throat, thinking that he should go straight there.

In one of his journeyings he was attracted towards a large crowd of natives gathered around a man who was suspended by his feet to the limb of a tree, and swinging back and forth over a burning fire, his head nearly touching it. And in this way he sought to atone for his sins.

The social position of the women is way down to the very lowest. He read a short piece, written by one of the native women, describing the life of the women. She says: "As a child she is neglected, as married she is neglected; but to be widowed is worse than all, for then she was thought to be deserted by God and man; then her hair is cut off, she is stripped of her jewels and clothes, made to wear a *Pario*, must sleep on a mat on the floor, do all the heaviest and worst work there is to be done. Nobody must speak a kind word or give her a pitying look for fear they will be widowed the same." Mr. Broadhead says there are eight million (8,000,000) people in this barbarous condition. We can see by the above mentioned facts how much work there is to be done. Our Saviour says, "Go ye and preach the Gospel to the whole world," and let us obey Him. We have not space to give the entire sermon, but wish we could for the benefit of those who had not the pleasure of hearing him. F. E. G.

——Lookout for—that is, don't look out to see if you can see them, but beware of—traveling frauds in the shape of fruit tree men, notions, dry goods, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods men, and the like. This is the time of year they travel and after shutting your eye on a selection of worthless trees, or a roll of dry goods, they will give you change in counterfeit bills, spurious silver, or make your blank order a judgment note. Deal with the business men at home, the men whom you know, and have nothing to do with traveling strangers, no matter what their credentials, references or foreign endorsements may be.

——The debt of the Presbyterian church of this place is reported to be $700. The new pastor ought to give them no rest until they wipe it out. The society is rich and could pay this debt at once if they were spurred up a little.

——Lock Haven was visited by a $60,000 fire on Monday. Wallace's drug store, and some other buildings near the Post-office, was the seat of the conflagration.

——The recent cold weather has been hard on the robins and blue birds.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health, and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

——Just received and ready for inspection, a large lot of dry goods, clothing, carpets, &c., at Isaac Guggenheimer's.

——Advertise in the REPUBLICAN. Its large and increasing circulation renders it a valuable medium.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—Saturday, March 17, 1877, George Graham, Sr., aged 72 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

The deceased was born in England November 24, 1804, emigrated to the United States in 1832, settling in Pennsylvania, and engaged in the business of mining and building public works for the state. He lived in this county for several years and was a friend of Mr. Armor's, who has so soon followed him to the valley of the dark shadows. He sold out his interest here in 1864, and went to Prairie City, Iowa, where he lived up to the time of his death. A paper from that place, speaking of him, says, "Uncle George, as he was familiarly called, was known by all our citizens, and his departure will be regretted by all."

McCLOSKEY.—March 31st, of measles, Estella May, infant daughter of Martha and Mathias McCloskey, Curtin township, age 10 months and 15 days.

Gone, gone where the angels are sleeping,
Our dear little Stella forever to rest;
Gone where her nights will know no weeping
And forever to dwell with the blest.

Although God has taken her to Heaven
From this cold earth's turbid stream and chilling blasts.
Yet our hearts to sorrow have been given
That sorrow that takes and never asks.

But Gon in his mercy thought it best
To call her home from this world of sin and care
And that we shall prepare for that rest
And be with Stella forever there.—S. T. S.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 4, 1877.

The activity among our merchants indicates a determination to keep up competition, and some of the new spring stocks have already been purchased.

GRAIN—The wheat market is very firm and prices have an upward tendency. We advance our quotations five cents per bushel. Stock in first hands is pretty well exhausted, but the mills have quite a full supply for the balance of the season.

CORN—There is no change in the price of corn. With a prospect of a "brake" in Western railroad freights on East bound freight, there can be no hope for a better corn market here.

OATS—Oats are in fair request at our quotations.

HAY—Hay is selling at eleven to fifteen dollars per ton. The latter figure for very choice.

EGGS—Eggs have been very scarce, and in demand at full prices.

BUTTER—The supply of good butter is not equal to the demand. It is said that there is an effort now being made among the farmers to establish a curb-stone market. When once established, and the farmer comes in direct contact with the consumer, a better quality of butter will be the result.

POTATOES—The demand for potatoes, owing to the price, is limited. Good seed potatoes are scarce, and will be in demand at high figures.

APPLES—Apples are plenty and cheap from first hands, but they retail from stores at forty cents per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Red wheat	1 40
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats,	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25
Lemons, per doz	52

Philadelphia Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 31.

The markets generally were very quiet to-day, but prices of the leading articles remain about the same as last quoted. In Cotton there is very little movement, but prices are unchanged. Petroleum is firmly held. Flour is in fair demand at full prices. Prime Wheat is scarce and in fair demand at full prices. Rye and Oats are unchanged. Corn is in fair demand. Seeds are dull.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat continues scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales comprise 6000 bush., embracing Pennsylvania red $1.62@1.63; Ohio do. good, at $1.60; Delaware amber at $1.65@1.68; Pennsylvania amber at $1.65@1.68 and white at $1.65@1.70, as to quality.

RYE sells at 74@75c for southern and 77@83c. for Pennsylvania, the latter rate f. o. b. 1000 bushels sold on private terms.

CORN is in fair demand. Sales of 35,000 bushels, including Pennsylvania yellow at 54@55c; western yellow at 54@54½c; high mixed do at 54½c; sail at 55c; western at 54½@55c, and southern at 54@55c, the former rate afloat, and 15,000 bushels sail, mixed, for future delivery, on private terms.

OATS are in demand at the advance. 9000 bushels sold at 45@47c for white and 41@43c for bushel for high mixed and 55@60c for seed oats.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 31, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112¾	112¾
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	108⅜	108⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	108⅜	108⅜
" " " '67, " "	111⅜	111⅜
" " " '68, " "	113	113⅛
" 10-40 coupon	111¼	111⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	123	123¼
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	110⅛	111
" " c 1881	110⅛	110⅜
Gold	104¾	105
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	28¾	28¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Philadelphia and Erie	10	11
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	21¾
" Valley	40¾	41
United R. R. of J	134¾	135
Oil Creek	6¾	6¾
Northern Central	——	51
Central Transportation	38	39
Nesquehoning	46	47¾
North Pennsylvania	45	46
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '80	108	109